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DAILY REPORT

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Vol 1 No 245

22 December 1981

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XINHUA ON ELECTION OF NEW UN SECRETARY GENERAL

OW190453 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Yu Minsheng: "A Victory of Tremendous Significance"]

[Text] United Nations, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--The 36th UN General Assembly on 15 December passed a resolution to appoint Peru's Perez de Cuellar as the next UN secretary general in accordance with the UN Security Council's unanimous recommendation. His term will be 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1986. This is the second time since the inauguration of the United Nations in 1945 that the UN secretary general hails from a Third World country. It is a monumental victory in the Third World countries' struggle to break the superpowers' control in the United Nations and wrestle for equal rights.

Joy filled the UN Assembly hall on this day. There were more delegates present than in the past. Even the spectators' gallery was crowded.

At 1053, Ismat Kittani, the incumbent president, declared the Assembly meeting open. When he read the resolution appointing Perez de Cuellar the new UN secretary general, all the delegates present responded with prolonged applause to show their approval. The new UN secretary general made a speech after being sworn in, saying that he would do his best to handle all major world problems especially the major problems facing Asia, Africa and Latin America. Delegates from various regions offered congratulatory messages one after another. Those from Asia, Africa and Latin America emphatically pointed out that his appointment was a vital victory of the Third World in its struggle against the superpowers' control in the United Nations.

The election of a new UN secretary general began on 27 October when the UN Security Council cast its first ballot and 50 days had elapsed when the 15 December General Assembly meeting approved Perez de Cuellar's appointment. The length of time spoke for the complexity and acuteness of this struggle.

The UN Security Council's nomination and election met with difficulties from the very start. The two superpowers wanted to impose their will on the United Nations as they always had done. The Third World countries resolutely opposed the superpowers' hegemonistic practice and strongly demanded that the next UN secretary general should be from a Third World country. This reasonable demand had China's energetic support. The United States vetoes Tanzania's Foreign Minister Salim A. Salim and China was also compelled to apply a veto in support of the Third World. This forestalled the superpowers' plan.

After 16 ballots, the UN Security Council election ran into a stalemate. Waldheim, who had been UN secretary general for two successive terms, then announced that he would not take part in the balloting. However, he did not withdraw his candidacy. The superpowers indulged in the wishful thinking that when other candidates would all fail, Waldheim's term would be automatically extended. Realizing the superpowers' plan, the Third World countries proposed that Salim also withdraw from the race for the time being and, if the superpowers again nominated their candidate, Salim would enter the race again. As Salim voluntarily withdrew to pave the way for other Third World candidates, the stalemate was immediately broken. As of 9 December, a total of nine Third World candidates had registered their candidacy.

On 11 December, the Security Council held a formal ballot after a test vote and unanimously passed the resolution to recommend Perez de Cuellar as the new UN secretary general.

At the 15 December UN General Assembly meeting, people saw Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim, in his seat with all smiles, warmly applauding with other delegates for the newly elected UN secretary general. Although he himself had not been elected due to the superpowers' obstruction, a Third World country's delegate was now to assume the important post of the UN secretary general for a second time. This indeed is a victory of tremendous significance for the Third World.

SOVIET, VIETNAMESE TOXIC WEAPONS USE NOTED

HK211427 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342]: "The Soviet Union and Vietnam Cannot Shirk Their Criminal Responsibilities for Using Toxic Gases"]

[Text] After an investigation, the Asian lawyers' legal investigation committee made up of lawyers from India, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh announced early this month that evidence pointed to the Soviet Union's use of toxic gases in Afghanistan. This represents the latest evidence obtained on the Soviet Union's use of toxic gases in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

In an attempt to evade world condemnation, Moscow and Hanoi have categorically denied having used chemical poisons in Afghanistan, Laos or Kampuchea. But merciless facts have proved to be their enemy. Relevant evidence against them is mounting.

The Soviet forces' use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan became known long ago. According to reports by refugees from Afghanistan who witnessed acts of violence by the Soviet forces in Kunar Province, Soviet planes dropped large numbers of what looked like metallic cans, which blanketed the ground with dense blue-green smoke. People who inhaled the toxic gas were completely paralyzed and died soon after. In an attack on the (Pan-jie-xi-er) [3382 2638 1585 1422] valley in Afghanistan on 7 November, the Soviet army used a kind of creamy toxic gas, which left the victims first unconscious and then dead. In the book "Yellow Rain," U.S. journalist Sterling Seagrave confirmed that the symptoms displayed by the Afghan guerrilla fighters hit by the chemical weapon dropped by Soviet planes was "almost the same" as those of the victims of poisons in Southeast Asia.

Two years ago, a U.S. medical team went to Southeast Asia to investigate the Vietnamese army's use of toxic gases on the Hmong nationality in Laos. The U.S. researchers found that the toxic agent used by the Vietnamese on the Hmong nationality not only caused convulsions like a nerve gas but also induce blisters on the skin and on the respiratory tract like mustard gas. At the same time, the victim bled heavily. In Laos alone, about 15,000 to 20,000 people died of poisons.

Major General (?saphrang), Chief of the science bureau of the Thai army, recently made many revelations about how the Vietnamese army used chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos. He said that in the past 4 or 5 years, the Vietnamese army extensively used poisons in Laos and Kampuchea. In Laos alone, around 50,000 people of the Miao nationality died of poisoning. If the Vietnamese army was forced to leave certain bases under the attack of Kampuchean resistance forces, before it departed it often left chemical toxicants sprinkled on trees and weeds. The Vietnamese troops also dropped toxic agents into water, leaving Kampuchean resistance forces and residents poisoned and dead. The Vietnamese authorities have established army platoons and companies specializing in the use of chemical weapons.

Tests by experts show that the toxic agent used by the invaders in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan was the so-called "third generation" war agent made from a natural toxin. It is several hundred times more deadly than nerve gas and more poisonous than the venom of cobras. Early this year, experts analyzed samples collected in Kampuchea. It was found that one was loaded with a deadly natural toxin: trichothecene. According to the conclusion reached by the science bureau of the Thai army, the toxic agent used by the Vietnamese army in Kampuchea was a toxicant that destroys the circulatory system and the nervous system of the human body. Such a deadly toxic agent can leave animals and men dead within a period of ranging from 2 minutes to 3 hours. A test of substances affected by this toxic agent performed by officials of the International Red Cross also proved this point.

It should be particularly pointed out that the toxicant ruthlessly used by the Vietnamese army was provided by the Soviet Union. The Kremlin is chiefly to blame for chemical warfare. The toxin called "T2" is extracted from fungi on Soviet wheat or millet. U.S. intelligence organs have discovered, in Laos and Vietnam, chemical depots under the control of Soviet officers. The United States has also intercepted Russian and Vietnamese radio messages about these chemical depots. At a press conference on 18 November, Walter J. Stoessel, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, said: A large amount of evidence shows that the toxic agent used as a weapon in Indochina can only be produced by the Soviet Union. Major General (?saphrang), chief of the science bureau of the Thai army, also held that all the chemical poisons used by the Vietnamese army are provided by the Soviet Union.

For a long period of time, the Soviet Union has been continually testing, producing and storing large supplies of chemical weapons. This became known long ago. A recent issue of NEWSWEEK reported that a U.S. reconnaissance satellite confirmed that the Soviet Union had eight factories producing chemical weapons on its territory, all of them under strict military control. It was reported that the Soviet Union produced 30,000 tons of toxic agents a year. The Soviet inventory of chemical weapons to date is estimated at 350,000 tons, or 8 to 10 times that of the United States, making the Soviet Union the leader in the world. The book "Yellow Rain" concluded that for the past 15 years, the Soviet Union has all along engaged in "wholesale field-testing" of "an impressive variety" of chemical agents and poisons on human beings in Indochina and Afghanistan.

XINHUA REVIEWS U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS IN 1981

OW210850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 21 Dec 81

["A Review of World Situation in 1981 -- By XINHUA Correspondent Guo Ping" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- 1981 has witnessed a turbulent world situation with two new trends discernible.

-- The Reagan administration has taken a hard-line pose in its dealings with the Soviet Union;

-- The Soviet Union put forward a "peace program for 1980s" at its 26th Communist Party Congress early this year. It has assumed moderate gestures "and gone out of its way to predict a possible comeback of the "detente era."

Can these be interpreted as signs of a strategic change of the two superpowers that the Soviet Union is no longer on the offensive and the United States is no longer on the defensive?

The answer is negative.

For some of Washington's hard-line policies remain to be military plans or strategic and long-term arrangements that have to be carried out in the future. In practice, it has cut its budgetary military spendings for the next five years.

It is true that Washington has increased this year its military strength in northeast Africa, the Middle East, the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean and provided these regions with military aid. But all this is aimed at establishing a strategic defence line along the Afro-Asian crescent strip to curb Soviet expansion. What is more, it continues to supply the Soviet Union with grain and technology and make concessions to soften the position of Moscow. These can hardly be explained as offensive measures.

In contrast, the Soviet Union's "peace" proposals are offensive in essence. Its purpose is obvious: to undermine the alliance between the United States and Western Europe and maintain its own military superiority. The Soviet diplomacy after the 26th CPSU Congress is truly one of "peace offensive."

Let's recall what Moscow has done this year:

In boosting its military strength it has accelerated the development of multiple warheads and sophisticated SS-38 missiles and manufactured "Typhoon" grade submarines armed with guided missiles; it has conducted military manoeuvres in and near Poland for purpose of armed intervention; it has held joint military manoeuvres for the first time with non-Warsaw Pact countries in the Middle East and north Africa; it has increased its military aid to Cuba to a record high; it has been quietly engaged in infiltration into the Middle East and Latin America and encouraged other countries to form alliances of a military nature.

These activities are obviously designed for strategic offensives in the troubled regions. This makes it clear where the threat to world peace comes from.

The strategic situation with Moscow on the offensive and Washington on the defensive will not change overnight so long as the balance of military strength remains advantageous to the Soviet Union. But this does not necessarily mean that the United States will not assume the offensive in all areas and for all times. The Soviet Union may shift to the defensive temporarily in some cases.

It is not accidental that the Soviet Union has adopted soft tactics this year, and that the United States has modified its conditions and agreed to negotiate with the Soviet Union in Geneva at the end of the year. The two countries have come to the negotiation table not only by force of circumstances but also out of their own needs.

Moscow wants the talks because it has run into difficulties at home and stands in isolation abroad. Soviet grain output this year has drastically fallen to 160 million tonnes from the over 200 million tonnes in the late 1970s.

Moscow's hegemonic policy has met with strong opposition from an increasing number of nations in the world. 116 U.N. member states have demanded Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Besides Afghanistan, Vietnam and Cuba remain to be Moscow's heavy burden. And there is its added headache of Poland. In these circumstances, Moscow reckons that it would be in its interest to return to the negotiation table.

The Reagan administration, on its part, finds it difficult to push its hard line without enough economic strength. Its steps to end chronic stagnation seem to have produced little result. In foreign affairs, U.S. influence is waning in the Third World because of U.S. links with Israel, South Africa and other "old faithful friends." The Reagan administration has to accede to the stand of its European partners to negotiate with Moscow in exchange for their consent to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe.

For the two superpowers, negotiation is just another means to achieve their strategic goals for supremacy. They may negotiate a compromise on minor and local issues, but a comprehensive compromise on substantive issues seems unlikely.

Under the constant threat of superpower rivalry, the people of the world can safeguard world peace only by waging a protracted struggle against hegemonism.

VARIOUS AMERICANS COMMENT ON ARMS TO TAIWAN

RENMIN RIBAO Cites Barnett

HK221039 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 81 p 7

[Dispatch from Washington by She Dawei [0670 6671 3634]: "Americans Voice Opposition to Arms Sales to Taiwan"]

[Text] A. Doak Barnett, senior research fellow of the Brookings Institute, recently published a research report entitled "The Decision on FX Fighters" and has held an interview to discuss it. At the interview, he said that in order to write this report, he had many contacts with U.S. Government officials and found that most of those he contacted upheld the continuous consolidation of the Sino-American relationship and opposed selling sophisticated arms to Taiwan.

Bruce MacLaury, president of the Brookings Institute, wrote a preface to Barnett's report. He pointed out: "Since the normalization of relations between Washington and Beijing in 1979, significant progress has been made in the Sino-American relationship. The leaders of the two countries have visited each other many times and their bilateral trade has increased. All these activities have contributed to laying a foundation for a durable relationship of farreaching significance, which is of great strategic importance for the United States."

In his research report, Barnett said: "At present, there is strong and widespread support in our country for maintaining good Sino-American relations. This support comes not only from the groups whose interests are concerned, including American farmers, grain and cotton exporters and leaders of big corporations, but also from the broad masses.... Both the Nixon and Carter administrations proudly pointed out that progress in the Sino-American relationship was one of their major achievements. Obviously, most of the American public holds the same opinion."

Barnett also pointed out that in the nine-point proposal for a peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem put forward by NPC Chairman Ye Jianying, "China showed a flexibility beyond the expectation of observers." "Future American policies should at least clearly demonstrate that while refraining from interfering in this situation, Washington will avoid taking actions that will hinder the resumption of contacts between Beijing and Taiwan and their exertion of influence on one another, or that will complicate this prospect."

In his recently published article entitled "What's Wrong With Reagan's Foreign Policy," Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security adviser and currently professor at Columbia University, pointed out that at present the United States is faced with many troubles in the world. The Reagan administration is faced with all sorts of difficult problems. "If the administration damages our new relationship with China at the same time, the prospects for the political crises in Middle East, central Europe and Central America will become darker. Our new relationship with China is not only significant from the long-range historical perspective but has a tangibly beneficial impact on the United States-Soviet balance of power." He further pointed out that President Reagan should assure the Chinese that "the United States is not pursuing a two-China policy by the back door through unnecessary arms transfers to Taiwan."

Carter Comments on Policy

OW210004 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA) -- News from New York: According to U.S. news agencies' reports, Jimmy Carter, former President of the United States, pointed out in a speech he made on 17 December that the Reagan administration's policy toward China would appear to suggest the possibility of restoring the "two Chinas" policy.

Carter said: "I can say that the selling of any weapons which, strictly speaking, are not of a defensive nature, by the United States to Taiwan will endanger the progress we have made in our relations with China so far. Thus, another extremely valuable achievement made jointly by both parties will be threatened."

Carter made the above-mentioned comment when he delivered a speech at the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee on the current foreign policy of the United States.

Brzezinski, Others Cited

OW211839 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Recently some Americans have continued to publish articles and statements opposing the sale of advanced weapons to Taiwan by the U.S. Government.

It seems that the U.S. administration "is inching toward a decision in favor of providing advanced weaponry to Taiwan" and "such a decision would have a most deleterious impact on United States-Chinese relations," said former national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in a recent article.

In the article entitled "What's Wrong With Reagan's Foreign Policy," carried in the New York TIMES magazine on 5 December, Brzezinski said the Sino-U.S. relationship "is not only significant from the long-range historical perspective but has a tangibly beneficial impact on the U.S.-Soviet balance of power."

In the article Brzezinski said: In the next few months, President Reagan should "reopen the United States-Chinese strategic dialogue, with the Chinese reassured that the United States is not pursuing a two-China policy by the back door through unnecessary arms transfers to Taiwan."

After making the above remarks, however, Brzezinski still maintained the position that "the United States explicitly reserved to itself the right to continue providing arms to Taiwan."

In his 30 November letter to the New York TIMES, Philip A. Kuhn, professor of history at Harvard University said: "Selling offensive advanced fighter planes to Taiwan would be an act of international foolishness. It will damage our foreign policy in the future." The letter said: "The clock of the U.S.-China relations will be turned back because of another attempt to interfere in China's internal disputes. This outdated and dangerous attempt is precisely the one that we have already abandoned."

The letter added: "Arms deals with Taiwan may bring temporary political relief to a Reagan administration already beset with difficulties, but it will cost the U.S. foreign policy an unbearable price for a long time."

In a recent interview, economics Professor Francis Shieh told XINHUA that "it is a matter of China's national sovereignty to protest the U.S. involvement in Taiwan since Taiwan is a part of China." He added that any U.S. action of selling new aircraft to Taiwan "would make (U.S.-Chinese) normalization meaningless and would be inimical to the American position in the world and a betrayal of the best interests of the American people and the Chinese people. Perhaps an imperialistic and hegemonic nation would be interested to witness such an act by an actor who should play an act of peace rather than an act of war."

If the U.S. President intentionally ignores the sovereignty of a nation with one fourth of the human race, this may be a game of anathema, Professor Francis Shieh said.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT TO DPRK

Tours Taean Machinery Plant

OW211529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese party and government delegation led by Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, this morning visited the Taean heavy machinery plant in the Nampo City.

Accompanied by Yi Chong-ok and other Korean leaders, the Chinese delegation was given a warm welcome in this western coastal port city of Korea. The Chinese guests were greeted at the gate of the plant by Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Nampo City party committee, Yu Pyong-yong, chairman of the people's committee of the city, other local party and administrative leaders.

When the Chinese delegation arrived at the plant at 11:30 hours, the workers lining the road waved miniature national flags of China and Korea and heartily cheered to welcome the Chinese guests.

The heavy machinery plant, formerly the Taean electrical machine factory, was enlarged in 1978. The expansion project was completed in 1980. It has 15,000 workers and mainly produces metallurgical, power generating, cement and mining equipment.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party were shown round the power generating equipment and heavy equipment workshops. At the end of the visit, Zhao Ziyang congratulated the workers of the plant on their achievements which had made great contributions to the national economy and wished them greater successes in the future.

Visits Kim Il-song Birthplace

OW211539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese party and government delegation led by Zhao Ziyang visited DPRK President Kim Il-song's birth place Mangyongdae and the nearby revolutionary school this morning.

Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese guests, accompanied by Korean party and government leaders Yi Chong-ok and Kye Ung-tae and others, were greeted by Kim Man-kum, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee, and the Mangyongdae district party and administrative leading members. The Chinese comrades attentively heard an account of the life of Kim Il-song's family and his revolutionary activities in the past and inspected the exhibits there. They and Yi Chong-ok and other Korean comrades have a group photo taken in the courtyard to mark the occasion. Then they mounted the Mangyong Peak to have a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang City and the beautiful landscape along both banks of the Taedong River which flows through the city.

The Chinese party and government delegation then drove to the Mangyongdae revolutionary school. When their motorcade passed, the Korean people who visited Mangyongdae warmly waved to them.

The school was established in 1947. Formerly a school of the sons and daughters of revolutionary martyrs, it has now become a military school for training military cadets and party and government cadres. There are 800 students in the school.

Zhao Ziyang listened attentively to the introduction of the school by teachers there and watched carefully the operations and experiments of the students with actual devices or instruments. "You have very good teaching methods," said Zhao Ziyang to Lt. General O Chae-won, director of the school.

Zhao, Yi Hold Talks 21 Dec

OW211652 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese and Korean party and government delegations held their second round of talks in the Kumsusan guesthouse here this afternoon.

The Chinese delegation was headed by Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council. The Korean delegation was led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council.

During the 90-minute discussions, Yi Chong-ok thanked Zhao Ziyang for elaborating on China's view of the international situation and information about domestic developments in China during the first round of talks yesterday. He said that the Korean side was happy to learn of the successful conclusion of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of China. The 10 guiding principles for economic development presented by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report to the session reflects the wisdom and resolve of the Chinese people in socialist construction.

Yi Chong-ok praised the friendship between the two countries and expressed satisfaction with Korea's economic cooperation with China. He in turn acquainted the Chinese delegation with the domestic situation of Korea. In international affairs, he laid stress on promoting the Nonaligned Movement and opposition to imperialism and dominationism.

The talks proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Attending the meeting on the Chinese side were Chen Muhua, Han Nianlong, Qiao Shi and Lu Zhixian.

Attending the meeting on the Korean side were Kye Ung-tae, Chong Song-nam, Hyon Chun-kuk, Kim Chae-suk and Chon Myong-su.

Views Pyongyang Performance

OW211658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese party and government delegation led by Zhao Ziyang saw the performance of a song and dance performance, "Song of Paradise," here this evening. Yi Chong-ok and other Korean party and government leaders accompanied the Chinese guests at the performance. They were enthusiastically greeted by the audience upon their arrival at the theater.

The "Song of Paradise" is a stirring dramatic portrayal of the magnificent land in the northern half of Korea and the happy life of its people.

At the end of the performance, Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese guests together with Yi Chong-ok and other leading Korean comrades mounted the stage and congratulated the Korean artists on their wonderful performance.

I. 22 Dec 81

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Meets Kim Il-song 22 Dec

OW220920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general-secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met all the members of the Chinese party and government delegation led by Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, here this morning at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Present on the occasion were Korean party and government leaders Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kye Ung-tae.

As the Chinese delegation entered the hall at 10:00 hours local time, President Kim Il-song walked up, shook hands with Premier Zhao Ziyang and said in Chinese "welcome to you." President Kim Il-song then shook hands with the other members of the Chinese delegations.

Zhao Ziyang thanked the president, the Korean party, government and people for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded the Chinese delegation. Welcoming the Chinese delegation to his country on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and the government and in his own name, President Kim Il-song said that the friendship between Korea and China has deep roots in the past, and that the current visit of the Chinese delegation has helped strengthen the bond of this friendship.

He said: "Comrade premier, you have come to full agreement in your talks with our comrade premier. I am deeply satisfied. We are of the one and the same family and we don't anticipate any differences among us."

The conversation was followed by an exchange of views on issues of mutual concern.

After the meeting, President Kim Il-song had a photograph taken with all the members of the Chinese delegation and its staff. He played host at a luncheon in honour of the Chinese guests. Following the luncheon, Zhao Ziyang, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, presented to Kim Il-song a cut-silk screen for which the Chinese city of Suzhou is famous. President Kim thanked the premier for the gift and expressed appreciation of its exquisite workmanship.

Departs for Hamhung

OW220934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese party and government delegation led by Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, left here for Hamhung, a coastal industrial city of Korea, by plane this afternoon.

Accompanying the delegation on the visit to Hamhung City were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee and vice-premier; Hyon Chun-kuk, Kim Chae-suk and Chon Myong-su.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PEN SOVAN'S DISAPPEARANCE, FATE

HK181131 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 81 p 6

[Random notes by Chen Ling [7115 0407]: "The Fate of a Running Dog"]

[Text] Pen Sovan, Vietnam's puppet in Kampuchea, has suddenly disappeared from Phnom Penh. Everybody is talking about this in foreign journalistic circles.

Pen Sovan is the "secretary general" of the "Kmapuclean People's Revolutionary Party" that was solely created by the Vietnamese authorities. He is an important running dog of Vietnam. Of course, there are reasons why he has been abandoned. Some said that he died on the battlefield. Some guessed that he had a quarrel with Heng Samrin. Others said that the change of personnel was to dilute the puppet color of the bogus Phnom Penh regime in order to make a show of reconciliation with the five ASEAN countries.

Of course, since Hanoi has blocked the passage of information, all this is only guesswork. Pen Sovan has muddled along in the Vietnamese army for more than a dozen years and even his wife is Vietnamese. When some foreign journalists went to gather news in Phnom Penh several months ago, they found that Pen Sovan was still "healthy" and "put on quite a show," while Heng Samrin remained "silent" in the corner. Because he spared no effort to work for the Vietnamese authorities, reports from the West said that he was "more Vietnamese than the Vietnamese." Even such a capable running dog has been dismissed the moment its master finds it useless or in the way.

This is the fate of all running dogs. It was Ngo Dinh Diem's turn yesterday and it is Pen Sovan's turn today. Perhaps, it will be Heng Samrin or Karmal's turn tomorrow. If this is clear, we need not guess why Pen Sovan has been discarded. However, this has proved that things are getting pretty hard for the Vietnamese authorities in Kampuchea. This is really worth noting.

COMMENTARY VIEWS LAO STRUGGLE AGAINST VIETNAM

OW192038 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 81

["International Current Events" commentary: "Flames of Struggle Against Vietnam Have Been Started Along the Banks of the Mekong River"]

[Excerpts] The rolling waters of the endless Mekong River flow over more than 1,800 kilometers of Laos.

After protracted struggles against France and the United States, the Lao people finally won nationwide liberation and founded the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 2 December 1975. However, before the Lao people were able to taste the joy of victory, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the big and small hegemonists, put Laos under their tight control. The Lao people were again placed under colonial rule by foreign forces.

At present, Vietnam occupation troops in Laos number 50,000 to 60,000 men, more than the total number of Lao troops. Vietnam has also dispatched as many as 6,000 civilian personnel to Laos. The Soviet authorities regard Laos as one of their advance positions for expansion and infiltration into Southeast Asia and have sent 3,000 to 4,000 military advisers and technical experts to Laos since 1975. These Vietnamese and Soviet experts and advisers directly control all key party, government and military departments and wield power in both domestic and foreign affairs in Laos.

Vietnamese occupation troops control key cities, strategic places and vital transportation lines in Laos. Huge air force bases, gunboat piers, tank bases, artillery positions, radar installations, guided missile bases, electronic listening posts and ground satellite communications stations built by Vietnam and the Soviet Union are found everywhere in this beautiful and richly endowed country of plenty.

Using Soviet-supplied poisonous gases and chemical weapons, the Vietnamese savagely slaughter the Lao people who are against them. Toxic rain, gases and smoke set off by the Vietnamese have caused groups of Lao people to bleed through their noses, mouths and in their stools, roll in agony on the ground and finally die. Even crops, domestic animals and fowl are killed by the toxin. In the past 4 or 5 years, about 50,000 Miao people in Laos have been killed by poison. The Vietnamese occupation troops have also given chemical injections to imprisoned Miao men, women and children for experimental purposes causing many to lose consciousness and die.

The Soviet Union regards Laos as its chemical weapons testing ground. It has sent a large number of chemical warfare experts to Laos and supplied the Vietnamese troops and the Lao authorities with chemical toxins to be used to suppress the Lao people.

Having no other way out, many Lao people reluctantly fled their motherland and risked being shot or drowning to sneak across the Mekong River where they became refugees. Currently, more than 300,000 Lao people have become refugees in foreign countries, more than one-tenth of the Lao population.

The Lao people of various nationalities have a glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression. They are unwilling to endure the bloody persecution by the Soviet Union and Vietnam -- the big and small hegemonists -- and the Lao authorities and have already raised the banner of armed struggle. From Houai Sai to Vientiane, Savannakhet and Pakse, raging flames of resistance have been ignited along the banks of the Mekong River.

Under attacks by the Lao patriotic armed forces, the Vietnamese occupation troops are uneasy day and night. They fear the growth of the resistance and have further intensified suppressive measures. However, more and more Lao patriotic forces have moved into the jungle to persist in the struggle.

We are convince that as long as the Lao people courageously surmount difficulties and carry their struggle to the end, the day will eventually come when they will regain their sovereignty over the banks of the Mekong River and win real national independence.

RALLY, EMBASSY RECEPTION MARK YUGOSLAV ARMY DAY

Beijing PLA Unit at Rally

OW181633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,000 commanders and fighters of a tank division of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army this morning participated in a rally celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Attending the rally were Wan Haifeng, deputy political commissar of the P.L.A. Beijing units; Zhang Ruide, commander of the tank division; Stanojlo Glisic, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy here, and Col Joze Turk, armed forces attache of the embassy.

In his speech, Wang Wenxue, political commissar of the tank division, praised the Yugoslav people and army for their contributions to the struggle against fascism and to the cause of defending and building a socialist nation after the war. "Both China and Yugoslavia are socialist countries," he said. "Great goals and similar revolutionary struggles have established the profound friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries. Today, the relation between our two armies is closer and we are more united than ever before in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism," he said.

In an address at the rally, Col Turk described the founding and the development of the Yugoslav People's Army. He told the Chinese soldiers that in the complicated political and military situation of today, Yugoslavia works to strengthen defense capabilities. He said that the people's army is resolved to advance along the course charted by President Tito.

At the rally, Col Turk presented the Yugoslav Army emblem to the tank division and awarded the division's three outstanding soldiers with Yugoslav "best soldier" decorations.

Yang Dezhi Attends Reception

OW221258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Col Joze Turk, armed forces attache of the Yugoslav Embassy here, and Mrs Turk gave a reception this afternoon to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Among the guests were Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Zhu Yunqian, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department; and Bai Xiangguo, deputy commissar of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department.

Military attaches of the embassies of various countries in China also attended.

XINHUA NOTES INCREASING UNREST IN POLAND

OW191518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- After the first days of relative calm in the state of siege, street demonstrations, strikes and scuffles with the security forces began to rock Poland with increasing fury and frequency, according to reports received here. At dusk on December 17, hundreds of young people stormed into Warsaw's downtown Victory Square for a protest meeting. They fought in an encounter with large numbers of soldiers and police.

On December 16, security forces besieged the Ursus tractor plant, one of the country's industrial giants. Those who organized and led the strike there were arrested.

Reports of unrest also came from other major cities and industrial centers of Poland. According to a Polish news agency (PAP) report, the chairman of the Solidarity branch in a stockings factory in Lodz called a strike. Strike also paralyzed a subsidiary of the Ursus tractor plant for several hours.

Striking workers in the Lenin steel mill and the power and heat plant in Kracow were for a time surrounded by security forces.

Warsaw television reported that miners of another collieries in Katowice "stopped working" on December 18.

On December 17, demonstrators burned an automobile in Gdansk. The milling crowds were dispersed by the police using water hoses and tear gas, 27 persons were reported injured in the skirmish.

Coal Miners Protest

OW221251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- About 3,000 coal miners were staying underground in protest against martial law, Radio Warsaw reported for the first time of the coal mine strike last night.

A REUTER report quoted the radio as saying that at the Ziemovit mine, 874 miners had abandoned the strike but 1,154 of a total work force of 10,000 were still on strike 500 metres underground. In the Piast mine 1,742 out of 8,000 were staying underground.

The radio said the authorities were trying to end the strike without using force.

According to a U.S. spokesman who quoted intelligence reports reaching Washington, 20 Silesian mines were hit by strike and resistance to martial law in Poland is "more widespread than previously reported."

Other reports said that 8,000 workers had barricaded themselves inside the Katowice steel works in southern Poland, threatening to blow up the furnaces. They demanded the release of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

Walesa has reportedly been moved to the "General Staff Headquarters." He "has so far refused to cooperate" with the military, the reports said.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban told a press conference yesterday that Walesa would be released "as soon as the situation in the country permits this."

On Sunday, he was visited by a priest and saw his wife and children, Urban said, adding that Walesa was being "treated well". General [word indistinct], chief of the national defense committee (of the national assembly) secretariat, as saying that martial law restrictions could be lifted on a region-by-region basis once the situation in Poland returns to normal.

An AFP report quoted a general as saying that martial law could be lifted if three conditions were met -- an end to trouble in factories, an end to "counter-revolutionary danger" to socialism and an improvement in the national economy.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS ISRAELI ANNEXATION OF GOLAN

HK190843 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 81 p 6

[Report by correspondent Xing Xiangchao [6717 6272 6389]: "Why Israel Chose the Present Moment To Annex the Golan Heights"]

[Text] Cairo, 18 Dec -- The Israeli Knesset has brazenly passed a bill deciding that Israeli law will be applied in the Golan Heights, thus openly annexing over 1,600 square kilometers of Syrian territory. This new expansionist move has yet again aggravated Middle East tensions and evoked strong opposition from the Arab world and from the whole world.

This expansionist move of the Begin authorities had long been premeditated. When Begin took the power stage again at the beginning of August, he made known 11 basic principles of Israeli diplomacy. The last principle in the document, which encapsulates Israel's schemes for aggression and expansion, states: "Israel will certainly not give up the Golan Heights and will not disband any settlement there. The government will decide on the appropriate time for instituting national laws and administration in the Golan Heights." Clearly, annexation of the Golan Heights was early designated as a principle laid down for the current Begin government.

Begin holds that now is the "appropriate time" for putting this "principle" into effect. The United States and Israel signed a "memorandum on strategic cooperation" at the end of November. Israel's position as "the main pillar of U.S. Middle East strategy" was formally acknowledged by the United States in a diplomatic document. This was certainly an extremely important political guarantee that Israel obtained from the United States. It made Begin even bolder. Begin's other eye is fixed on the Soviet Union, the other superpower. At present the Soviet Union is on the one hand embroiled in the Polish situation, and on the other it is currently holding talks with the United States on theater nuclear weapons, and so it cannot make any substantial response. According to Western press analyses, although the Soviet Union declares that Israel must take responsibility for the "dangerous consequences," it cannot take any "effective action" beyond supplying Syria with a limited amount of arms.

Another reason Begin chose this moment for annexing the Golan Heights is to deepen the differences of opinion among Arab states and cause Saudi Arabia's eight-point plan to fail. Although the Fes meeting has adjourned for the time being, the Saudi plan is still being discussed throughout the Arab states and will be submitted again for discussion at the next summit meeting. The Begin authorities are attempting to use annexation of the Golan Heights as an "unanswerable insult to Syria," to cause still greater differences among the Arab states when discussing the Saudi plan. Public opinion in the West has pointed out: the annexation of the Golan Heights has at one stroke "greatly reduced" the Arab states' room to maneuver, "and the Fahd plan has thus lost all credibility." At the same time, U.S. officials also estimate that this Israeli move "is very likely an attempt to bring the Camp David peace process to an end while Israeli forces are still in the Sinai Peninsula." If Egypt makes an unconventional response, "that may be exactly what Israel wants."

The Begin authorities are now concentrating troops on the Golan Heights. News is constantly coming in of tension in Lebanon and on the Syrian-Israeli front. People here are closely watching to see how far Israel intends to go.

XINHUA REVIEWS PAST YEAR IN MIDDLE EAST

OW200128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 20 Dec 81

["Yearender: An Eventful Year for Middle East" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, December 19 (XINHUA) -- XINHUA correspondents in the Middle East capitals met in Cairo just before the year is out. They looked back on the developments in the outgoing year and tried to envisage what might happen in the coming year.

Cairo correspondent Chen Peiming:

Middle East is an epicenter of the world's trouble.

The volatile situation in the region got worse all the time in the past year. Israel took one offensive action after another: mounting an airstrike at Iraq's nuclear installations, bombing Beirut, intruding into Saudi Arabia's airspace and now annexing Syria's Golan Heights.

Both Washington and Moscow have upgraded their military presence in the region and held military exercises that had no parallel in the past.

So it is clear that the superpowers' rivalry and Israel's policy of expansion and aggression are the root cause of the convulsions that every now and then shook the Middle East.

A new round of contention between the superpowers started shortly after the untimely death of Anwar as-Sadat. Lebanon remains in the throes of armed conflict. The Iran-Iraq war is going on, recently with renewed fury.

The situation in the Middle East and the Gulf is truly touch-and-go. It promises to be an epicenter of the world's political and military quake.

The year 1981 saw the moderate Arab countries join forces to play a highly significant role in the region. Saudi Arabia's eight-point plan has afforded fresh opportunities for blazing a new trail for the Middle East peace talks.

Cairo correspondent Wan Guang:

Washington's Middle East policy is losing Arab support.

The Reagan administration has stepped up American military dispositions in the Gulf and the Middle East. It declared that it had committed itself to the preservation of the "security and integrity of friendly (Arab) countries" such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Washington now envisages Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia as the three buttresses that would form, together with some other countries, a line to hold the Kremlin's thrust in check. The U.S. administration has endeavored to have better relations with more moderate Arab nations and entered into political dialogue with Iraq and Syria.

But America's Middle East policy has its Achilles' heel: its partiality for Israel and its contemptuous nonchalance to the Palestine problem. It is often self-defeating.

With its signing of the "strategic cooperation" accord with the United States, Israel has pushed into higher gear its aggression and expansion against Arab countries, thus sharpening its contradiction with the Arabs and pouring fuel on the fire of Arab resentment for the United States.

Beirut correspondent Yu Kaiyuan:

Israel looks fierce but is actually faint-hearted. It finds itself in a state of isolation.

The Menahem Begin government has committed outrageous provocations against several Arab countries. It resorts to attacks as a means of defense, but it has weaknesses which it can hardly overcome. It is in dire economic straits and is hardpressed by its people's ever stronger desire for peace. Internationally, it is in an agonizing state of isolation.

Menahem Begin tries to bolster his shaky regime by embarking on one reckless venture after another, but ends up being the target of universal censure.

Damascus correspondent Zhang Jinglei:

The Soviet Union has availed itself of the opening to break into the region.

The past year witnessed a quickening of the tempo of Moscow's expansionism in the Middle East, taking advantage of the Arab-Israeli conflict and in particular the vulnerability of Washington's Middle East policy. It has sold more arms to the steadfastness countries and other Arab states and knocked together new military alliances and pacts in the area.

Meanwhile, it has carried its political and diplomatic offensive to some Arab moderates to compete with the United States. It sees in the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat a godsend for a comeback in Egypt. It has maneuvered for a seat in the Middle East peace talks.

Nevertheless, the Kremlin has difficulties of its own. Its southward push, highlighted by its invasion of Afghanistan, heightened the sense of danger among the Arab countries. Their resistance against the advance of the Soviet hegemonists is stiffening.

Kuwait correspondent Wang Genbao:

The trend of the Arab countries rallying together and fortifying themselves has gained fresh momentum. And the struggle of the Palestinians has made headway.

The salient feature of the year's developments in the Arab world is the marked increase in the influence of the Arab moderates. The effort to get united and bolstering the Arab power has been crowned with major success. The summit of Islamic countries which was held in Saudi Arabia last January opposed Israel and the rivalry between the superpowers in the Middle East and the Gulf area and called for defending security and stability in the region by relying on Islamic countries' unity and their own strength. A Gulf Cooperation Council was set up later to coordinate the Gulf countries' actions and strengthen their cooperation in the region politically, economically and militarily. The moderate Arab countries have stood for following an independent line against the Soviet-U.S. rivalry for spheres of influence.

The stand of the moderate Arab countries on the Palestine problem is producing an important effect on a peaceful and just settlement to the Middle East problem. In 1981, the Palestinian armed forces repulsed Israeli military attacks in Lebanon. The Palestine Liberation Organization made further successes in both diplomatic and political fields. The Palestinian people's just struggle won stronger support internationally.

Cairo correspondent Wang Deming:

The Arab countries are readjusting their relations.

The assassination of Anwar as-Sadat drew grave attention internationally. Egypt's new President Husni Mubarak is at present adjusting his domestic and foreign policies, one of which is to make more friends and seek to improve relations with most of the Arab countries. This may produce a positive effect on the Arab cause of unity and on a comprehensive and just settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Khartoum correspondent Wang Guorui:

Since As-Sadat's death, Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has more than once expressed his willingness to help restore good relations between Egypt and other Arab countries. This reflects the aspirations of most of the Arab countries who hope that Egypt will come back to the Arab family.

Baghdad correspondent Wang Zixiong:

The Arab world split in 1978 as a result of the boycott against Egypt by most of the Arab countries at the Baghdad conference. When the Amman conference was held in November 1980, the Arab world divided into three groups: moderate countries, steadfastness countries and Egypt. However, a trend for closing the ranks between the moderate countries and Egypt appeared before and after the Fes conference held last month.

The above-mentioned correspondents all agreed that to open a new path for the Middle East peace talks has increasingly become an urgent matter on the agenda of the Middle East. The Fes conference failed to reach agreement on the Saudi peace proposal. But the viability of the proposal has not been weakened. The peace talks on the Middle East issue will certainly continue. But, the interference by the United States and the Soviet Union and the sabotage by Israel must be thwarted.

The situation in the Middle East will remain unstable in 1982. Israel may make new provocations, including the delay of withdrawal from Sinai. It seems unlikely that the United States will really change its policy biased towards Israel. And it is obviously impossible for the Soviet Union to relax its efforts to create splits and troubles in the Middle East. However, the trend of unity among the Arab countries and fortifying themselves will further develop in the new year and will play an ever greater role in the settlement of the Middle East issue.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC MILITARY GROUP

OW191534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Conakry, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure received all the members of the visiting Chinese military and friendship delegation at the presidential office this afternoon and had a cordial conversation with them.

After the reception, the president gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation which was led by Xu Xin, assistant to the general chief of staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present on the occasion were Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui and a ranking officer of the people's army, Lansana Diane.

Earlier, the Chinese delegation entered into talks with Lansana Diane and other senior officers in a friendly atmosphere. They exchanged views on problems of mutual concern.

Group Ends Visit

OW210747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Conakry, December 19 (XINHUA) -- The military friendship delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of general staff of the PLA, left here today for home after a week-long visit. Seeing the delegation off at the air port were Lansana Diane, Guinean minister of the people's army and other senior offices.

During the visit, the Chinese delegation visited the regions of Kindia and Boke and the national tobacco enterprise. Xu Xin reviewed units of the Guinean People's Army when he visited the Alpha Yaya military camp.

PLA LEADERS ATTEND AWARD MEETINGS 21 DEC

Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi

OW212023 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1312 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Beijing PLA units held a victory meeting today to commend the advanced units and exemplary persons who distinguished themselves during the military exercises and military review recently held in north China. The meeting called on all units to work ceaselessly and unremittingly and score even greater achievements in building a strong, modernized and regular revolutionary army.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and the various PLA general departments, including Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Wei Guoqing, Yang Yong, Wang Ping, Zhang Zhen, Huang Yukun, Hong Xuezhi and others. The meeting was presided over by Fu Zhongbi, deputy commander of the Beijing PLA units. Yuan Shengping, political commissar of the Beijing PLA units, read a citation given by the Beijing PLA units to the advanced units and exemplary persons who participated in the military exercises and military review. Commander Qin Jiwei of the Beijing PLA units, Yuan Shengping, Fu Zhongbi and others separately awarded banners, citations, military decorations and medals to the representatives of 49 advanced units and 55 divisional and regimental leading cadres. They also presented banners to the representatives of the various army, navy and air force units that participated in the military exercises and military review.

Yang Dezhi warmly congratulated those at the meeting on behalf of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and the various PLA general departments. He highly praised the achievements and stressed the important meaning of the military exercises. He emphatically pointed out that the fundamental task of the whole party from now on is to develop the national economy and socialist spiritual civilization. As far as our army is concerned, we must turn it into a strong, modernized, and regular revolutionary army. This is our goal of struggle.

He said we must build our troops into a regular army in close connection with the activities necessary for training armymen "who stress the army's standards for appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline; and who fear neither hardship nor bloodshed and sacrifice." This will help our army truly become the pacesetter in developing a socialist spiritual civilization.

Qin Jiwei delivered a speech. He said the military exercises this time scored tremendous achievements in improving the tactical and technical standards of the PLA units, cultivating a fine work style and accelerating the pace in building a modernized and regular army. During the military exercises, the masses of cadres and fighters stationed in various localities also learned from Lei Feng, fostered a new work style, performed many good deeds and built closer relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

He hoped that the advanced units and exemplary persons who received the citations would guard against arrogance and rashness, remain humble and prudent, maintain and give full play to their glory, learn from the women's volleyball team, score fresh achievements and scale new heights.

The representatives of the advanced units and individuals who rendered meritorious service and received awards also spoke at the meeting. They unanimously expressed their determination to disseminate throughout the PLA units their good experiences gained from the military exercises, strive to build a modernized and regular revolutionary army and build a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization.

Air Force's Zhang Tingfa

OW211858 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA) -- The PLA Air Force recently held separate meetings to sum up its experience in successfully fulfilling the task of conducting military exercises and participating in the military review in north China and to give citations to 95 advanced collectives and more than 1,400 cadres and fighters who gloriously distinguished themselves during the exercises.

In his speech, air force Commander Zhang Tingfa summed up the 10-point experience of the air force units in successfully fulfilling their task. He also urged all air force units to popularize their work experience and make further improvements in the future.

On behalf of the party committee of the Beijing PLA units, Ma Weihua, deputy commander of the Beijing PLA units, extended his greetings to the air force units and comrades who distinguished themselves and received citations. He hailed the air force units for their contributions to fulfilling the task of conducting the military exercises and taking part in the military review. He said we must do a good job in consolidating our achievements regarding the military exercises and accelerate our pace in turning our troops into a modern and regular army.

In his speech Wu Fushan, deputy air force commander, hoped that the troops who participated in the military exercises and review would correctly deal with their achievements and realize that there is still plenty of room for improvement. He hoped they would strive to build a strong, modern and regular people's air force with even greater enthusiasm, higher standards and a new appearance.

PLA DEPARTMENT HOLDS SUPPORT-CHERISH MEETING

OW211445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0240 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department recently held a work conference on supporting the government and cherishing the people, calling on the whole army to conscientiously implement the guideline of the party Central Committee that in all work attention be paid to implementing, to further raising their consciousness in work of supporting the government and cherishing the people, to strengthening the responsibility system, to doing good solid work and to developing the good situation of the great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

The conference was held separately at a certain unit of the Lanzhou PLA units and a certain unit of the Guangzhou PLA units, both advanced units in supporting the government and cherishing the people. Deputy Director of the General Political Department Jan Jinsheng, director of the mass work department Lu Cunfu and responsible persons in charge of mass work of all major PLA units attended the conference. After conscientiously studying the series of documents of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the party Central Committee's Military Commission on strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, the comrades summed up and exchanged achievements and experiences in the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people in the past year and, with specific emphasis on dealing with existing problems, studied and formulated concrete measures on how to further grasp implementation from now on.

The conference pointed out the great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people is an important guarantee for building the "two high-level civilizations." Party committees and political organs at all levels must effectively strengthen leadership over the work to support the government and cherish the people, conduct in-depth education on the purpose in founding the people's army and such fine traditions as supporting the government and ardently cherishing the people, the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and so forth and further raise the consciousness of all commanders and fighters in wholeheartedly working for the interests of the people.

While continuing to solve certain problems left over from the past, it is necessary to constantly study the new situation and new problems in the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people in the new period. It is necessary to establish an extensive system of responsibility for mass work. The locality where a unit is stationed should be designated as the area of its responsibility, and it should assume full responsibility to fulfill tasks in this area, give solid help to the area in building the "two high-level civilizations" and strengthen the relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people. It is also necessary to make periodic checkups, commend the advanced and set up models.

During the winter-spring period, all units should draw up new plans to support socialist construction in the areas of their responsibility, take the lead in joining activities to plant trees and beautify the environment and engage in some public welfare undertakings that directly benefit the masses and have a rather wide impact. PLA organs and units stationed in Beijing and all other PLA units should start with the cities where they are stationed, be examples in building spiritual civilization in the cities and be models in promoting and safeguarding unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people by taking concrete actions in supporting the government and cherishing the people and in carrying out the "four have's," "three stresses" and "two fear-no's" [to have ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; stress appearance, courtesy and discipline; and fear no difficulty and hardship and no bloodshed and sacrifice]

PLA COMMANDS ISSUE SPRING FESTIVAL CIRCULARS

OW211101 [Editorial Report] PRC regional transmitters have carried reports on circulars issued by PLA area commands on launching activities to support the government and cherish the people during the new year and Spring Festival holidays.

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 12 December transmits a report saying that the political department of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District issued a circular on 10 December calling on all units to implement the guidelines contained in the PLA General Political Department's circular on launching support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities during the new year and Spring Festival holidays and to strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The circular reportedly calls on PLA units stationed in cities to "help the local authorities maintain social order, wage a resolute struggle against evildoers and evil deeds endangering people's lives and property, vigorously participate in local activities to beautify the environment, plant trees, build bridges and roads, sweep away rubbish and so forth and do something good for the local people." The circular calls on PLA units in rural areas to help the masses in production and dispatch medical teams to treat and prevent diseases for the masses and give guidance in family planning.

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 16 December transmits a report saying that the political department of the Anhui Provincial Military District issued a circular on 15 December calling on PLA units under its command to launch support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities during the new year and Spring Festival holidays and to strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. According to the report, PLA units are urged to dispatch teams to solicit opinions from the local people and check up on military discipline. "The military subdistricts, city and county people's armed forces departments and PLA units stationed in cities and towns should take the lead in building a spiritual civilization," the report says. "County people's armed forces departments and PLA units in rural and suburban areas should link up with production teams and help some selected families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers and families with material difficulties overcome poverty and become better off."

The circular calls on all units in the military district during the Spring Festival period to launch activities to learn from Lei Feng, foster a new social atmosphere and do good deeds for the people and to actively help the local authorities maintain social order.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 20 December transmits a report on a circular issued recently by a leading organ of the Nanjing PLA units, calling on all units to carry out support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities during the Spring Festival holidays and to strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

According to the report, the circular calls on the units to "organize cadres and fighters to study the guidelines contained in a series of directives and documents issued in the past few years by the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the CCP Central Committee Military Commission and the PLA General Political Department on strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people so as to become familiar with their content, deeply understand the guidelines, make clear their important meaning and consciously carry them out."

The circular calls on the units to dispatch teams to local party and government organizations and public places to find out about how well PLA units have implemented policies, observed discipline and followed relevant local government regulations, solicit opinions and listen to criticism.

The circular urges the units to play an exemplary and leading role in building a spiritual civilization and at the same time actively support socialist construction and help the local authorities build a material civilization.

Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1120 GMT on 16 December transmits a report saying that the Fuzhou PLA units recently issued a circular calling on all units under its command to launch support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities during the new year and Spring Festival period and to strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

"The circular calls on the units to pay serious attention to education to supporting the government and cherishing the people during the new year and Spring Festival period and to enable cadres and fighters to understand the great significance of strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people in the new situation and raise their consciousness of the need to do a good job in supporting the government and cherishing the people," says the report.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON ROLE OF HEAD OF STATE

HK170243 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Zhou Xinming [0719 2450 6900] in "Learn Something About Constitution" column: "The Head of State System"]

[Text] As a result of the different character and specific conditions of every country, the system of head of state is also different.

In a monarchy, the monarch is in principle the head of state. In a republic, the head of state is usually produced by election. The head of state of a republic can either be a collective head of state or an individual head of state. As in the case of the Yugoslav head of state, the leadership of the state is collectively exercised by the Executive Council of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the functions of the president are carried out in rotation by the members of the Executive Council. The president of the Executive Council has no power exceeding that of the ordinary members of the Executive Council. The Federal Assembly of Switzerland is the highest executive and administrative organ in the country, and its seven members are elected by the Council of States. The president of the Federal Assembly and concurrently the president of the confederation is elected from among the seven members of the Federal Assembly for a term of 1 year. The seven members of the Federal Assembly can be elected president by rotation, and this is almost a system of collective head of state.

In the case of an individual head of state, the powers and functions of the head of state are generally exercised by the president. In contemporary bourgeois countries, there are two principal methods of electing a president. One is by parliamentary means as in the case of the election of the president of Italy by the joint session of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The other is not by parliamentary means but by general election. In some of the general elections, the president is directly elected by the voters and in others the president is indirectly elected by the voters. In the United States, "electors" are first nominated by the voters of various states and the "electors" in turn cast their votes for the president. In some places, the president is elected by designated electoral bodies. For example, the West German chancellor is elected by the Federal Assembly, the Federal Assembly is elected by all members of the National Assembly and the representatives of the Nation Assembly are elected by universal direct suffrage on a direct and proportional representation system by various states.

The terms of office for collective or individual heads of state of countries practicing republicanism are also vastly different. Terms of office run from 6 months to 7 years and some presidents even have lifetime tenure. For example, the administrative officers of San Marino (there are two of them and they hold equal power) can serve only 6 months. In Switzerland, the term of office for the president is one year. In the United States, the term of office for the president is 4 years. In West Germany, the term of office for the chancellor is 5 years. In the Philippines, the term of office for the president is 6 years. In France, the term of office for the president is 7 years. The president of Tunisia has lifetime tenure. Mexico has stipulated that the president cannot serve more than a single term. The United States has stipulated that the president cannot serve more than two consecutive terms. Italy has no limitation on the number of terms a president can serve. In countries practicing the monarchical system, heads of state (such as kings and grand dukes) enjoy lifetime tenure. In Australia, New Zealand and Canada, the head of state is the queen of England and the governors are only representatives appointed by the queen. Terms of office for governors usually run from 5 to 7 years.

In parliamentary countries, the posts of head of state and head of government are usually held by different people (as in the case of France). In presidential countries, the head of state is usually also the head of government (as in the case of the United States). Outwardly, the heads of state of some countries have enormous power, but actually, they cannot meddle in affairs of state. For example, the queen of England is the head of state, but her position is only a symbolic one. Laws ratified by the queen must be proposed by the Cabinet or members of the Parliament and approved by the Parliament, and ratification by the queen is merely a formality. Another example is, the Japanese Constitution only stipulates the "symbolic" position of the emperor. The emperor promulgates amendments and laws, but they must be approved by the Diet and presented by the Cabinet. The heads of state of certain countries also have the power to turn down the ratification of bills, or to exercise the right of veto. However, with the exception of the United States, such a thing as the head of state refusing to ratify a bill is in fact a rare occurrence.

In our 1954 constitution, the chairman of the People's Republic of China is an important component of our state structure. He and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress jointly exercise the functions and powers of head of state. Comrade Liu Shaoqi in his "report on the draft constitution of the People's Republic of China" made in 1954 said: "The functions and powers of the head of state in our country are jointly exercised by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the chairman of the People's Republic of China elected by the people's congress. Ours is a collective head of state. Neither the Standing Committee nor the chairman of the People's Republic of China has powers exceeding those of the National People's Congress."

NEW COAL MINES IN OPERATION BY MID-DECEMBER

OW190859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Sixteen new coal mines had gone into operation throughout China by mid-December, adding 8.39 million tons to the total coal production capacity or 24 percent above the target, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today.

These new mines plus rebuilt and expanded mines have increased China's coal production capacity by ten million tons, 22 percent more than last year, the paper said.

The new mines include the No 8 mine at Pingding-Shan, a coal-producing city in Henan Province, Liuqiao mine in Anhui Province, Feijiang mine in Hunan Province, Heitugang mine in Beijing, Meihe No 5 mine in Jilin Province, Junde shaft mine in Heilongjiang Province, Xinglongzhuang mine in Shandong Province, Chenjiashan mine in Shaanxi Province and Hongyang No 1 mine in Liaoning Province.

With the completion of these mines, energy shortages in east China, central south China and northeast China will be alleviated, according to the paper.

An appraising committee set up by the State Council has begun inspecting the Xinglongzhuang coal mine in Shandong Province. The mine has an annual production capacity of three million tons. Trial operation of the mine has been running smoothly since July.

GONGREN RIBAO REPORTS DREDGING OF XI JIANG

OW090728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA) -- Dredging by stages of the Xijiang River, western section of the Pearl River, the biggest river in south China, has been put into state plan by the State Council, according to a WORKERS' DAILY REPORT.

The 2,167-kilometer-long river originates in the Wumeng Mountain in Zhanyi County, Yunnan Province. It flows through Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi and Guangdong. The Xijiang River Basin situated in the sub-tropical zone promises to be highly exploitable. Its average annual volume of flow is eleven times that of the Huaihe River and six times that of the Yellow River, the paper said: The basin abounds in timber and mineral resources, including coal, aluminium, phosphorus, manganese and pyrites.

The dredging project will concentrate on the 847-kilometer middle and lower reaches stretching from Nanning in Guangxi to Guangzhou in Guangdong Province. The first stage of the project will include building a dam with a ship lock at Guiping County in Guangxi, dredging the 40-kilometer Dongping water course, and building a harbor in Guixian County. Guangzhou harbor will also be expanded.

When the project is completed, the volume of freight transport from below Guiping will be about 100 million tons, six to seven times that at present.

The river's exploitation and dredging will help to develop the south and southwestern parts of the country, and develop multi-purpose utilization of local hydropower resources, the paper said.

CHEN MUHUA VISITS VOCATIONAL TRAINING CLASS

OW190945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, vice premier of the State Council and head of the State Council preschool education leading group, on 17 December paid a visit to the fourth vocational training class of the cadre school under the All-China Women's Federation. She encouraged all the students in this class to successfully shoulder the important duty of nurturing, training and education China's more than 300 million children.

I. 22 Dec 81

K 7

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

With over 200 students of all nationalities from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, this training class opened on 1 September 1981.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

OW171600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese trade union delegation led by Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, arrived here by air this evening after a tour of Switzerland, Italy and Spain.

SELF-TAUGHT YOUTH BEGIN MEETING IN BEIJING

OW171234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The success achieved by a large number of self-taught young people shows that today's Chinese youth are diligent and patriotic, representing the hope of the Chinese nation, Zhou Peiyuan, a well-known scientist said here today.

At the opening session of a national meeting of self-taught young people, the 79-year-old president of the China Association for Science and Technology said that self education is conducive to China's modernization program. The science association would help create more favourable conditions for the young people, he said.

Co-sponsored by the association and the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, the week-long meeting is attended by 105 people aged 21 to 35 who through self education have reached the academic level equivalent to college graduate or become experts in their fields of work.

Most of the meeting participants majored in engineering while the rest studied science, medicine, agronomy or languages. They have now become promising electronics engineers, agronomists, doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, chief accountants, college faculty members, chemists, aeronautical engineers and translators.

Gao Zhanxiang, a member of the youth league Central Committee Secretariat, said that self education was an important supplement to regular education in providing the country with scientists and technicians.

Gao Zhanxiang recalled that the government had increased its education appropriations in the budget for fiscal year 1981 by 8.1 percent, but the number of schools and colleges still fell short of demand. However, with government encouragement, night colleges, television and correspondence colleges and various training classes had been opened throughout the country in the past few years.

Self-taught young people have access to libraries, radio and television courses and self-education columns in newspapers and magazines.

In some provinces and cities, self-taught youth associations and advisory agencies have been set up and various discussions and meetings of self-taught students held to exchange experience.

Gao Zhanxiang praised 18 veteran scientists, professors and research fellows in Shanghai who have formed a spare-time advisory group to correct the papers of self-taught young people and answer their questions.

The youth leader appealed to government departments and mass organizations throughout the country for more support and help for self-taught young people.

Examinations for self-taught young people on some subjects have already been given in a number of cities. At present, the Ministry of Education, with the approval of the State Council, is contemplating a nation-wide system of giving these exams. Anyone who passes the exams will be regarded as a regular college graduate and employed and paid accordingly.

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NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM MEETING IN KUNMING

HK180851 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Summary] "The national meeting to discuss problems on agricultural production responsibility system held in Kunming ended yesterday after 8 days of discussion. The meeting was cosponsored by the agricultural economics institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Yunnan Provincial Academy of Social Sciences. A total of 109 responsible comrades from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the departments concerned as well as experts, scholars and responsible comrades from over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country, who are engaged in practical work, attended the meeting. Liu Shusheng, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, and Li Wujie, deputy head of the Yunnan provincial rural work department, were present at the meeting and delivered speeches."

"The meeting considered that at present, various forms of the agricultural production responsibility system are being instituted extensively in the rural areas of our country. By the end of October, 90 percent of basic accounting units throughout the country had instituted various forms of the production responsibility system, about 80 percent of which are practicing the responsibility system of linking remuneration with output quotas, and close to 50 percent are practicing the system of fixing output quotas for individual households and assigning households full responsibility for task completion. The readjustments in the socialist agricultural relations of production and the major reforms in the management methods of collective economy have promoted the all-round improvement of agriculture and propelled the development of the rural economy and the reforms of various tasks."

"The comrades attending the meeting considered that the agricultural production responsibility system has brought about extremely great changes in the rural areas, but there have also emerged a lot of new circumstances and new problems. In particular, the emergence and development of the system of fixing output quotas for individual households and assigning households full responsibility for task completion have brought about a lot of new questions for study in theoretical work. Now the general trend of various forms of the production responsibility system is developing in the direction of practicing both collective management and the contract system and combining collective management with the contract system. It is imperative to solve well problems in the relationship between collective management and the contract system and try to practice collective management or the contract system, whichever is appropriate in order to arouse the initiative of the peasants in production and bring into full play the superiority of the collective economy. It is absolutely necessary to proceed from reality in work, lay stress on the simultaneous development of various forms of the production responsibility system, fully respect the right of the peasants in choosing forms of the production responsibility system, uphold the principles of volunteerism, mutual benefit and adroit guidance of action according to circumstances, and do a good job of the 'two long-term constants.'"

BEIJING STRESSES BIRTH CONTROL DURING HOLIDAYS

OW221045 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Station commentary: "Pay Particular Attention to Planned Parenthood During the New Year and Spring Festival Period"]

[Text] The 1982 New Year and Spring Festival are approaching. During this period husbands and wives who live separately will have reunions and many young people will get married. We wish these comrades a happy New Year and Spring Festival and a happy married life. However, we learn from past experience that unplanned pregnancies occur most during this period. Therefore, we think it necessary to remind these comrades that during the New Year and Spring Festival period they should pay particular attention to planned parenthood, late marriage and late childbirth.

Practicing planned parenthood to control China's population growth is a long-term strategic task. This is because our population has grown too rapidly in the past and the people of the whole country are facing increasing difficulties in food, clothing, housing, transportation, education, medical care and employment. We have summed up our experience in this respect over the years.

The State Council has issued a call to the people throughout the country, proposing that each married couple should have only one child. On 25 September 1980, the CCP Central Committee issued an open letter to all party members and CYL members, calling on them to take the lead in responding to the State Council's call with actual deeds in order to control China's population so that it will not exceed 1.2 billion by the end of this century. This is an important measure that concerns the progress and future of the four modernizations and the health and happiness of our future generations. We hope that husbands and wives who have reunions and newly married couples will not forget the call of the party and the state.

Contraception should be upheld as the primary task in planned parenthood work. To make it easy for those comrades who are visiting their relatives and for those who are newly married during the New Year and Spring Festival period to take contraceptive measures, some pharmaceutical plants have produced effective and easy-to-use contraceptive pills, such as the Tanqing contraceptive pill manufactured in Tianjin, the Tanqing No 1 pill produced in Shanghai and the (Shuxiao) 18-A pill produced in Beijing. These comrades may select one of these pills or other kinds of drugs.

Planned parenthood departments in all areas should vigorously publicize planned parenthood during the New Year and Spring Festival period. They should visit comrades who are visiting their relatives at home and visit the newly married couples in order to help them understand the importance of planned parenthood. They should deliver contraceptive pills to their homes so as to help them carry out contraceptive measures.

We are convinced that those husbands and wives who have reunions and those young people who get married during the New Year and Spring Festival period will actively respond to the call of the party Central Committee and the State Council and become models in planned parenthood and models in reforming customs and habits.

ARTICLE MARKS 52D ANNIVERSARY OF BAISE UPRISING

HK190750 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Yuan Renyuan [5913 0117 6678], Wei Guoqing [7279 0948 3237], Chen Manyuan [7115 3355 6678], Mo Wenhua [5459 2429 7520] and Wu Xi [0702 6007]: "In Commemoration of the Baise Uprising"]

[Text] A total of 52 years have elapsed since the Baise uprising which was organized and launched in Guangxi under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, Zhang Yunyi and other comrades on 11 December 1929. Under the guidance of the resolution adopted by the sixth national congress of the CCP and impelled by the armed independent regime of workers and peasants which was created by Comrade Mao Zedong, the Baise uprising added a glorious chapter to the annals of revolutionary struggles waged by peoples of all nationalities in the motherland.

I

China at that time was oppressed and exploited by both imperialism and feudalism. China was then a disaster-ridden country and the masses lived in dire poverty. The Kuomintang under the control of Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei had then betrayed Mr Sun Yat-sen's policy of KMT-CCP cooperation and his policy of opposing imperialism and feudalism, and butchered CCP members and the Chinese people. At that time, revolutionary movements throughout the country were almost completely destroyed by warlords.

The revolutionary movement in Guangxi was then facing similar circumstances. However, the Guangxi party organization and the revolutionary people there had certainly not been vanquished or wiped out; they went underground and continued to wage all kinds of struggles.

A war between Chiang Kai-shek and the Guangxi warlord clique broke out in early 1929. The Guangxi warlord clique was defeated during tangled warfare. After the war, Yu Zuobo became chairman of the Guangxi provincial government and Li Mingrui became commander of the Guangxi provincial pacification forces. When Yu and Li were in control of the army and the government in Guangxi, they asked for cooperation with our party. The CCP Central Committee then appointed Comrade Deng Xiaoping (he was called Deng Bin at that time) as its representative and sent him to Guangxi to be in charge of party leadership work there. Following his arrival in Nanning, Guangxi, Deng, in his capacity as a representative of the CCP Central Committee, established relatively close cooperative relations with Yu Zuobo and Li Mingrui. At that time, Yu and Li were busy establishing new armed forces. The then newly established 4th and 5th garrison units were headed, respectively, by our party members Comrade Zhang Yunyi and Yu Zuoyu who were sent by the party Central Committee. Comrade Zhang Yunyi was also appointed deputy head of the general team of instructors which was responsible for training cadres. At the same time, at the request of our party, Yu Zuobo and Li Mingrui released a number of CCP and CYL members and progressive people who were imprisoned by the Guangxi warlord clique during the "party purge," and drew them into the government and the army; Yu and Li also agreed to lift the ban on the worker-peasant movement, allowed trade unions and peasant associations to resume activities, and gave a number of arms and some military equipment to the Youjiang [Right River] peasant self-defense corps led by Comrade Wei Baqun. The special committee of the Guangxi party organization also paid close attention to restoring and establishing party organizations at all levels. It held the second Guangxi provincial party congress and decided to arm the peasants and strengthen the workers' movement in urban areas.

When the revolutionary situation in Guangxi had taken a turn for the better, Yu Zuobo and Li Guangxi publicly announced their opposition to Chiang Kai-shek. However, less than 20 days after their announcement, due to the defection of 2 divisional commanders who took bribes from Chiang Kai-shek, Guangdong armed forces pressed on toward Nanning and the efforts made by Yu and Li to oppose Chiang were defeated. After this, Yu Zuobo went to Hong Kong and Li Mingrui went to Longzhou. At this tempest-tossed critical moment, with the approval of the party Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping, Zhang Yunyi and other comrades decided to act in accordance with the original plan to move CCP-controlled armed forces from Nanning to the Zuojiang (left river) and Youjiang (right river) regions. According to the plan, the armed forces would integrate themselves with the local peasant movement and wage armed struggles. Under the leadership of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Zhang Yunyi, the 4th garrison unit and a part of the general team of instructors carried with them their supplies and gear and arrived at Baise, Youjiang region. The 5th garrison unit led by Comrade Yu Zuoyu arrived at Longzhou, Zuojiang region.

Guangxi's Youjiang region was located at the juncture of Guangxi, Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces. Originally our party had laid working foundations in Youjiang. In particular, Comrade Wei Baqun, leader of the peasant movement, had always been a prestigious person in Youjiang. Even during the white terror period after the great revolution [1924-1927], the revolution continued unabated in Youjiang. After their arrival at Youjiang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhang Yunyi and other comrades immediately planned and prepared for an armed uprising in accordance with the local conditions at that time. Comrade Deng Xiaoping convened a party committee meeting and made the following decisions: further mobilize the masses and propagate the party's "six major propositions;" reform and expand the armed forces, establish a political work system and a committee of the rank-and-file soldiers and practice equality between officers and men; and arm the peasants and wage struggles against local tyrants and evil gentry through local party organizations.

As a result, revolutionary activities in Youjiang region developed day by day. By early November, the party Central Committee approved the plan to launch an armed uprising in both Zuojiang and Youjing, issued the designations of the 7th and 8th Red Armies and appointed leading cadres. In accordance with the instruction of the party Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping immediately drew up plans and made concrete preparations for launching an armed uprising.

II

It was on the 2d anniversary of the Guangzhou uprising -- 11 December 1929 -- that the red flag of the Baise armed uprising was hoisted high atop the Baise city wall, thus proclaiming the formal birth of the 7th Army of the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army. The party Central Committee appointed Comrade Zhang Yunyi commander of the 7th Army and appointed Comrade Deng Xiaoping the 7th Army's political commissar and secretary of the front committee. The 7th army had 3 columns under its command: Li Qian was commander of the 1st column and Shen Jingzhai was director of the political department of the 1st column; Hu Bin was commander of the 2d column and Yuan Renyuan was director of the political department of the 2d column; Wei Baqun was commander of the 3d column and Li Pu was director the political department of the 3d column. Ye Juzhang was director of the management office of the army headquarters. On the second day, the first Youjiang regional worker-peasant-soldier congress was held in Pingma and the Youjiang soviet government came into being through elections. Comrade Lei Jingtian became chairman of the government and Comrades Wei Baqun and Chen Hongtao became committee members.

On 1 February 1930, heroic sons and daughters of the Zhojiang people gathered at Longzhou, a border district of strategic importance, and announced the establishment of the 8th Red Army and the Zuojiang soviet government. Yu Zuoyu became commander and Deng Xiaoping became the political commissar (another concurrent post) of the 8th Red Army. The 8th Red Army had 2 columns under its command: the 1st column commander was He Jiarong (he left his post later on) and the column's political department director was Pan Siwen; Wan Danping was commander of the 2d column. It was simultaneously announced that Comrade Deng Xiaoping was appointed chief political commissar of the 7th and 8th Red Armies, and that Comrade Li Mingrui was appointed commander in chief of the 7th and 8th Red Armies. There were 20 counties in Zuojiang and Youjiang, the 2 red regions, and was the most prominent revolutionary base areas in China at that time.

The storm of revolution created by the Baise uprising the Longzhou uprising had directed heavy blows at the dark rule of the KMT reactionaries, became a great inspiration to all revolutionary struggles waged by the people of various nationalities in the southern part of China, and greatly terrified the Guangxi warlord clique. The enemy first sent four regiments to make a surprise attack on Longzhou. At that time, the 8th Red Army was not consolidated yet. Being outnumbered, the 8th Red Army heroically rose in resistance. However, it was finally forced to abandon Longzhou. Afterwards, a remaining part of the 8th Red Army reached the Youjiang region after passing through many different places and was reorganized as a part of the 7th Red Army.

During this period, the 7th Red Army inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. After this, in order to develop the Youjiang revolutionary base area, the 1st and 2d columns of the 7th Red Army changed direction and operated in the border areas of Guangxi and Guizhou. In the meantime, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stayed in Donglan County with Wei Baqun, commander of the 3d column, and concentrated his efforts on carrying out the agrarian revolution in the base area. Comrade Deng Xiaoping briefed cadres on the conditions of and experience in carrying out the agrarian revolution in the Jinggangshan region, and expounded the agrarian revolution's great significance to expanding the Red Army and to consolidating and developing the workers' and peasants' democratic political power.

Comrade Wei Baqun was a noted peasant leader in Guangxi and the work was carried out very smoothly. On 1 May 1930, the Youjiang soviet government promulgated the "provisional regulations of the agrarian law," announced the confiscation of the land of the landlord class, and handed out the confiscated land to poor peasants for cultivation. After this, the 1st and 2d columns of the 7th Red Army returned to Youjiang from the Guizhou border areas for training and consolidation, and carried out the construction work of the base area with the emphasis on the agrarian revolution. Over 2 million people joined various mass organizations including peasant associations, trade unions and women's associations. The local Red Guards numbered tens of thousands. Cadre training classes, training classes for minority nationalities, rural propaganda teams, labor elementary schools and rural evening school could be found in all fortified mountain villages, ordinary villages and small towns. They were run and conducted by party and government organs at all levels. The whole Youjiang region was one vast scene of buoyant vitality.

The front committee of the 7th Red Army decided in September 1930 to rely upon the Youjiang revolutionary base area for making eastward advances. Just at this time, a representative of the party Central Committee arrived and ordered the 7th Red Army to leave the revolutionary base area and to venture to attack Liuzhou, Guilin and Guangzhou, in order to guarantee "victories in one or several provinces" which took Wuhan as the center of all. It was discovered later that all these big cities were heavily defended by the enemy forces and that our army was in an unfavorable situation. Deng Xiaoping and some other comrades strongly maintained that plans for attacking big cities should be abandoned. However, the majority did not take their advice. Due to the implementation of the leftist line, the 7th Red Army suffered heavy losses.

It was then the depth of winter. During the march, the snow flakes were falling thick and fast and the cold wind was howling. Commanders and fighters of the 7th Red Army were still thinly clad and only had straw sandals to put on. By dint of a strong revolutionary will and faith, they crossed over mountain after mountain, endured the torments of hunger, and carried on the fight while beating a retreat. While the 7th Red Army was crossing a river in Lechang, north Guangdong in early February 1931, it was intercepted by the enemy. The main force of the 7th Red Army led by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Li Mingrui crossed the river and moved toward Chongyi, Jiangxi. Another unit led by Comrade Zhang Yunyi crossed the Xiaobei River which was located in the north of Pingshi and entered the Hunan-Jiangxi base area. This unit and the main force joined forces in Yongxin in April 1931. Immediately after this, they fought in coordination with the 20th Red Army and the 1st Independent Division in Anfú and won a battle. They also captured five cities in succession including Chaling, and fought in coordination with the Central Red Army to triumph over the second "encirclement campaign."

The 7th Red Army left Youjiang in September 1930 and joined forces with the central Red Army in Xingguo County's Qiaotou town in July 1931. In that period which lasted over 10 months, the 7th Red Army fought successively in Guangxi, Hunan, Guangdong and Jiangxi Provinces, heroically shattered the enemy siege, pursuit and interception; overcame all kinds of unimaginable difficulties and finally realized the ardent wish to "effect a union of the Red Armies of Zhu and Mao." After this, the 7th Red Army became a part of the Central Red Army and fought successively in northern and southern parts of China under the command of Chairman Mao and Commander in Chief Zhu.

III

From the launching of the Baise uprising and until the 7th Red Army's arrival at the central soviet area, countless loyal and faithful fighters of the party and many outstanding commanders and fighters of the Red Army, one stepping into the breach as another fell, fought heroically and laid down their precious lives for the cause of the proletariat and the laboring people. After the 7th Red Army had moved northward, Comrade Wei Baqun, in accordance with the party's instructions, kept up the revolutionary struggle in Youjiang region under the exceedingly difficult situation, and fought and directed heavy blows at over 10,000 enemy troops who were sent to "attack and suppress" Wei and his men. On 20 October 1932, due to the betrayal of a traitor, Comrade Wei Baqun died a hero's death.

After the failure of the Longzhou uprising, Comrade Yu Zuoyu, commander of the 8th Red Army arrived in Hong Kong. During his search for party organizations, he unfortunately got in touch with a traitor. He was then arrested at the Shenzhen railway station by the KMT reactionaries and was thrown into prison. While in prison, he rejected the enemy's blandishments, remained faithful and unyielding and wrote the following poem before his death: "The 10-year-old illustrious name should be a great relief, and the blood will not be shed in vain."

He was murdered in Honghuangang, Guangzhou in early September 1930.

Here we must also mourn with deep grief for martyr Li Mingrui who was a heroic fighter of the party.

Comrade Li Mingrui took part in the northern expedition and was a noted brave general. When he and Yu Zuobo had taken charge of the Guangxi government in June 1929, they had made quite a few valuable contributions to the revolutionary cause and created conditions that enabled our party to carry out activities in Guangxi either overtly or semi-overtly. Following the failure of the anti-Chiang campaign, he went to Longzhou with Comrade Yu Zuoyu. Soon after their arrival, Longzhou was occupied by some rebel forces and the situation was desperate. Comrade Li Mingrui was coolheaded, conducted the battle with Comrade Yu Zuoyu, recaptured Longzhou and stabilized the situation in Zuojiang. In November 1929, Comrade Deng Xiaoping arrived in Longzhou and prepared to launch an armed uprising. Comrade Li Mingrui firmly agreed to take part in the armed uprising. He also joined the CCP and was soon elected as an additional member of the front committee of the 7th Red Army. During the 7th Red Army's long and perilous journey to the central soviet area, Comrade Li Mingrui withstood severe tests. He was brave in shouldering heavy burdens, was wise in commanding his men, endured hardships and faced danger fearlessly. Comrade Li Mingrui made important contributions to commanding and safeguarding the interests of the armed forces. When he arrived in the central soviet area, Comrade Mao Zedong cordially received him. The party Central Committee appointed him commander of the 7th Red Army.

In 1932, Wang Ming's leftist adventurism dominated the party Central Committee and magnified the elimination of counterrevolutionaries. Some good comrades in the 7th Red Army who had withstood the tests of bloody battles received undue blows. Comrade Li Mingrui died unclear of a false charge which was brought against him during this wrongfully magnified elimination of counterrevolutionaries. The party has rehabilitated all those who had been falsely charged. Their revolutionary spirit of fighting heroically for the people's cause is forever worth emulating and commemorating.

Half a century has elapsed. After going through the test of historic storms, the Baise uprising, one of the many armed uprisings led and launched by the CCP during the agrarian revolutionary period, still shines with splendor. The Baise uprising was an important revolutionary practice of Comrade Mao Zedong's brilliant idea of "building an armed independent regime of workers and peasants" in Guangxi's Zuojiang and Youjiang regions. This uprising was an important contribution to the Chinese revolution. The historical experience in this uprising has enriched our ideological treasure house for party building, army building and government building. In particular, the proletarian revolutionary spirit shown by this uprising is exactly the major content of our current study to reflect on the past in the light of the present. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, let us hold high the socialist banner, carry forward the communists' indomitable fighting spirit, work with one heart and one mind, surmount every difficulty, go all out to make the country strong and courageously forge ahead to build a high level of material civilization, a high level of spiritual civilization and modern regular revolutionary army.

ZHANG JINGFU ATTENDS ANHUI FORESTRY MEETING

OW191114 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently held separate meetings in Shucheng and Tunxi to hear reports on three-fix work in forestry production. Attending the meeting were leading party and government leaders and forestry department officials from Luan, Anqing, Chaohu, Chuxian, Huishou and Xuancheng Prefectures and 31 counties and municipalities including Anqing municipality. Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at one of the meetings. Comrade Wang Guangyu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a summary report at one of the meetings.

In March this year the CCP Central Committee and the State Council issued a decision on protecting forests and developing forestry. Following the issuance of the decision, various areas in our province earnestly publicized and implemented it. In 62 counties and municipalities, 514 production brigades were selected to carry out an experiment in developing forestry through the three-fix method. In June of this year the provincial CCP committee and people's government worked out a concrete arrangement for implementing this method.

Various areas in Anhui resolved 17,735 disputes over ownership of mountain and forest regions by applying this method. This effectively put a stop in indiscriminate felling of trees and destroying forests for farming. This method clearly defined responsibility for each plot or private mountain region in which commune members are to develop forestry, thus linking the collective interests of communes, production brigades and production teams with those of individual commune members. They became very enthusiastic in protecting and planting trees. The masses and cadres in rural areas said happily: Now we can do something with our private mountains.

The meetings noted that the fundamental aim of this three-fix policy for forestry production was to protect forests and develop forestry so as to make greater contributions to the four modernizations and to enable the masses in mountain regions to become well-off quickly.

NANJING PLA RALLY SUPPORTS NPC GUIDELINES

OW211111 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Nanjing PLA units held a rally on the morning of 19 December to convey and implement the guidelines of the Fifth NPC's Fourth Session, according to this station's correspondents (Zhang Wenlong) and (Zhu Chenping). Present were leading comrades of Nanjing PLA units, including Commander Nie Fengzhi, First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang and Political Commissar Du Ping. Attending the rally were all representatives to the current political work conference of Nanjing PLA units' grassroots contingents and cadres from these units' leading organs and their subordinate service branches and from the Jiangsu Provincial Military District and the Nanjing army school, totalling 2,000 persons.

The rally was presided over by Li Baoqi, deputy to the Fifth NPC and director of the political department of Nanjing PLA units. Zhang Xiqin, deputy to the Fifth NPC and deputy commander of Nanjing PLA units, delivered a report on the guidelines of the Fifth NPC's Fourth Session. Referring to his firsthand experience of the session to open his report, Comrade Zhang Xiqin said: The NPC's Fourth Session was solemn and yet vivid and vigorous. The deputies were enthusiastic in using their power and spoke at the session without inhibition. This fully indicates that they are the masters of the country. Democracy and the spirit of seeking truth from facts and speaking the truth were the salient features of the session, which was replete with good practices in procedure and in drafting its documents. Economic austerity was stressed and no sightseeing tours were arranged for the deputies during the duration of the session. The deputies were required to pay their own admission tickets when they went to opera, variety shows or the movies. Democracy was at work at the session, which was fully prepared and meticulously organized under correct guiding thinking and was, therefore, a great success. It is a session of victory that invigorates us all, boosts our morale and strengthens our confidence. It is a session of unity which enables us to look forward.

Continuing his report, Comrade Zhang Xiqin called on participants to conscientiously study Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of government, entitled "The Present Economic Situation and the Principles for Future Economic Construction." Zhang Xiqin said the premier's report is guided by Mao Zedong Thought and the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Its main themes are clear-cut and its contents presented in a concentrated form. Based on the principle of integrating theory with practice, it comprehensively and systematically sums up experiences in economic construction over the past 32 years since the founding of this country, especially experiences in our national economic construction since the third plenary session of the current CCP Central Committee. It presents the facts of our country's present economic situation, lays down principles for future economic construction and points the way for such construction and its bright outlook.

The 10 principles set down in the report for economic construction conform to the actual conditions in our country and accord with economic laws, embodying the kernel and basic point of departure -- raising our economic efficiency. They point out the magnificent prospects for our future economic development. They are inspiring, build our confidence and give us added strength. Comrade Zhang Xiqin added that in his government work report, Premier Zhao Ziyang highly evaluates and encourages the PLA, while speaking of his great expectations of the people's army. Many problems concerning army building still need solutions. We should study how to promote army building just as the State Council probes ways of economic construction.

Zhang Xiqin called on commanders and fighters of the Nanjing military region to conscientiously study and firmly implement the guidelines of the Fifth NPC's Fourth Session, meet its requirements, brace themselves, work hard, promote army building through austerity, and redouble their efforts in stepping up the building of a modern, regular and revolutionary army.

JIANGXI CIRCULAR URGES STUDYING NPC DOCUMENTS

OW210623 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee on 15 December issued a circular calling on all party organizations at various levels throughout the province to conscientiously organize the broad masses of cadres and people to study all documents adopted at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC.

The circular says the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC is a conference of great importance. The conference discussed and approved the report on the work of the government, the present economic situation and the principles for future economic construction delivered by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and other laws and resolutions. We should organize the masses of cadres and people to earnestly study these documents, fully understand the guidelines of each document and resolutely implement them through concrete work. A study campaign should be launched immediately and should end before or after the 1982 spring festival. Cadres should utilize the scheduled period for political studies to read the NPC documents. As for the masses of workers, peasants, urban residents and students, they should study on their own by utilizing group discussion meetings, political night schools, study classes on the current situation or other flexible methods such as holding report meetings or giving special lectures on NPC documents.

In the course of study, efforts should be concentrated on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government. This report has correctly analyzed the current economic situation of our country, elaborated the new ways for developing our country's national economy and put forward the 10 principles for future economic construction. We must study well and fully understand this report for it is a programmatic document for the economic development of our country for a long time to come.

The circular says in conclusion that in studying the NPC documents, cadres at their posts should carry it out in close connection with their study of economic theories as well as with the actual work conditions of their own localities, departments or units. Meanwhile, they should also sum up both experiences and lessons by keeping in close contact with their own work and thinking so as to heighten their revolutionary spirit, go all out to make the country strong and work still harder to do a good job in all fields of work.

DAZHONG RIBAO DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S MILITIA WORK

HK220328 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Zhao Feng [6392 1496]: "A Discourse on Issues in the Work of County People's Armed Forces Department First Political Commissars"]

[Text] Since we restored the traditional system of assigning county (municipal) party secretaries to concurrent posts of first political commissars of county (municipal) people's armed forces departments, party committees of various localities have greatly strengthened their leadership over the work of the people's militia. Most of the comrades who concurrently hold the posts of the first political commissars are able to fulfill their duty and work hard. They have achieved marked results in grasping both production and people's militia work and have gained profound experiences in this respect. However, due to the fact that some comrades are not familiar with this traditional system and know little about this work and how to carry it out, the progress of the work has been adversely affected to varying degrees. To solve this problem, our provincial military region carried out investigations on several occasions and asked many comrades to talk about their experiences and ideas on being good first political commissars. Recently, we invited county (municipal) first political commissars to attend a forum held in Weifang Prefecture. Judging from the opinions they expressed at the meeting, we believe that we should solve the following three problems in order to help first political commissars perform their duty and do their work well:

1. We should be clear about the purpose of our work. Numerous facts have proved that the reason why the first political commissars can work effectively is because they realize the significance of the party's efforts to grasp armed forces. It is only after they have raised their consciousness that they realize the importance of their work. To solve this problem, first we should teach people to fully realize that the whole party should grasp armed forces. This is the basic principle of the party. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out explicitly long ago: "Our principle is that the party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the party." This principle fully ensures that gun barrels will be firmly grasped by the people, which is a very precious experience paid with blood during the party's protracted revolutionary struggle. If the party had not grasped armed forces and military leadership, the party would not have won one victory after another during the revolutionary war and a socialist new China and a better future would not have been established. Only by upholding the principle that the whole party should grasp armed forces and that people's militia should always be led by the party, can the people's armed forces show their sterling qualities and accomplish glorious tasks entrusted by the party to build and safeguard the motherland. We should always stick to the principle that the party exercises unified leadership over people's military work at all times and under all circumstances and should never waver. Second, we should lead people so that they realize that grasping armed forces is our party's fine tradition. In the practice of leading revolutionary struggle over the past few decades, our party has accumulated tremendous experiences in leading the people's armed forces and established a complete set and systematic traditional systems. Some veteran comrades who went through the years of war are very familiar with these.

Since the founding of the PRC, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that local party committees should lead military work. It has also made clear that provincial military areas, military subareas and county (municipal) people's armed forces departments -- the three-level military organizations -- are directly led by the military sections concerned. However, with regard to their relations with local party organizations of the same level, they are military work units of the local party committees. These three-level military organizations are led by local party committees of the same levels. Secretaries of local party committees should be concurrently political commissars of the military organs of the same levels. During the war years, we adhered to this traditional practice so that our people's militia grew stronger and stronger. Together with the People's Liberation Army, our people's militia defeated all reactionaries at home and abroad and won the great victory of the revolutionary war. Now, to ensure that our people's militia will fully perform the duty of carrying out and defending the four modernizations, it is likewise necessary for us to carry on and develop the glorious tradition of our party, adhere to the system that secretaries of local CCP committees should concurrently hold the posts of the first political commissars of the military organs of the same level so that the party's leadership over the work of the people's militia will be further strengthened. Third, we should guide people so that they fully realize the fact that the whole party should grasp armed forces and the people's militia is determined by the nature and tasks of our people. The people's militia in our country is an armed organization of the masses who are not divorced from production. The people's militia is led by the party. It is an important component part of our country's armed forces and an important tool for consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship. The basic task of the people's militia is to take an active part in socialist revolution and socialist construction, maintain social order and be ready at all times to join the army, defeat the aggressors and defend the motherland. It is only under the unified leadership of the local party committees can we fully arouse the broad masses of people, organize and arm them, truly establish powerful people's armed forces with a high political consciousness and spiritual civilization and accomplish the glorious task of building and defending the motherland.

If we depart from the unified leadership and unified command of the party, we will not be able to retain the proletarian nature of the people's militia and accomplish the missions entrusted to us by history. Therefore, party organizations at all levels should proceed from the overall interests of the four modernizations and maintain combat readiness and correctly handle the partial and local interests on the other. They should regard doing people's militia work well as an unshirkable duty and try in every possible way to effectively carry out people's militia work in their own units. Fourth, we should lead people so that they fully realize that grasping armed forces is a protracted strategic task of the whole party. As long as imperialists still exist and the source of war has not been eliminated, the work of people's militia can only be strengthened and can be weakened. In particular, at present the hegemonists are carrying out their invasion and expansion everywhere and severely threatening world peace and our country's security. Under such circumstances, we should strengthen our people's militia work still further. In the future wars of resisting the aggressors, we should make the fullest possible use of our favorable conditions, such as our vast territory, enormous population and abundant source of troops and so forth to defeat the enemy equipped with modern weapons. We should carry on and develop our glorious tradition of conducting a people's war. Therefore, the people's militia will still play an important role. This has determined that strengthening the people's militia is not an expedient measure, but a protracted strategic task of the whole party and army. The party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee have repeatedly stressed this in their various instructions.

The "resolution" adopted by the party's sixth plenary session held last June stressed: "In the present international situation in which the danger of war still exists, it is necessary to strengthen the modernization of our national defense." It added: "The people's militia should also be further strengthened." All these instructions issued by the party have fully affirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's theories on the people's war and the importance of the strategy of the people's militia. They have also pointed out the orientation for further strengthening the people's militia under the new historical conditions. We should strengthen the work of the people's militia and regard it as a strategic problem which is closely connected with the security of our country, the success or failure of the four modernizations and the survival or extinction of our nation. We should truly place it on the agenda, assign it a most important position and grasp it firmly and effectively.

2. We should be clear about what we should do. County (municipal) secretaries who concurrently hold the posts of first political commissars of the people's armed forces departments are shouldering the arduous task of leading the overall work of the county. Therefore, it is impossible for them to grasp the work of the people's militia as specifically and meticulously as other leading comrades in the armed forces departments do. According to the practical experiences of some comrades, these first political commissars should do the following four things: First, they should grasp well the basic principles. The CCP Central Committee stipulates that county (municipal) party secretaries should concurrently hold the posts of the first political commissars of the armed forces departments. Basically speaking, the purpose of implementing this decision is to ensure the party's absolute leadership over the people's militia and the implementation of the party's line, guiding principles and policies in people's militia work. This is the basic purpose of creating the post of the first political commissar. This is also the basic task and main duty of the first political commissars. Therefore, the first political commissars should conscientiously organize and lead people's militiamen to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought so that they will unceasingly raise their political and ideological consciousness. They should stick to the practice of using the party's line, guiding principles and policies and the "resolution" adopted by the 6th plenary session to unify militiamen's thinking and actions, achieve political unanimity with the party Central Committee and advance along the course charted by the party. The first political commissars should constantly educate people's militiamen so that they consciously uphold the four basic principles, resolutely resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois liberalization and always stick firmly to the correct political orientation. They should organize people's militiamen to take an active part in industrial and agricultural production and encourage them to play a key and leading role in production and make contributions to the acceleration of our country's four modernizations. The first political commissars should constantly provide people's militiamen with education on patriotism, our policy on the current situation, the nature and tasks of people's militia as well as education on revolutionary traditions so that people's militiamen will carry forward the spirit of patriotism, internationalism and revolutionary heroism, always maintain vigorous revolutionary spirits and a staunch fighting will, carry out production well, unceasingly step up combat readiness and be prepared against war at any moment. Second, the first political commissars should properly guide full-time cadres of the people's armed forces departments and cadres of the people's militia work well in peacetime. They are also the key members of the militia who will lead people's militiamen in joining the army and supporting the front in wartime. It is also an important duty of the first political commissars to do a good job in developing the cadre corps of the people's militia. This is an important link in strengthening our people's militia.

We should resolutely implement the party's organizational line to select and allocate full-time cadres of the people's armed forces departments and people's militia in accordance with the criteria and conditions stipulated by the central authorities for the selection of cadres. We should bring this work into line with the plans for strengthening the cadre corps of the whole country. We should treat full-time cadres of the people's armed forces departments and people's militia the same as other cadres of the party and government. We should transfer those who should be transferred and promote those who are qualified.

We should also make proper arrangements for the placement of some cadres if it is necessary. We should constantly find out how these full-time cadres are thinking and working and do more work in training and educating them so that they will constantly raise their political consciousness and vocational capability and become both Red and expert. We should constantly provide these full-time cadres of the people's armed forces departments with more help and guidance and pay attention to the nature and peculiarities of their work so that they will concentrate their time and energy on the work of the people's militia. Third, we should pay attention to the "three implementations" of the work of the people's militia. The "three implementations" generalize the substance and basic requirements of the work of the people's militia and are also the main and day-to-day work of the people's armed forces departments at all levels. Therefore, the first political commissars should take up and grasp some main items in the "three implementations" of the work of people's militia so that the instructions issued by the upper levels will be implemented in the grassroots units. They should grasp the work of reorganizing the people's militia so that the organizations of the people's militia will be organizationally improved and politically pure and can carry out their activities better. Military training and political education for people's militia should be properly arranged in accordance with the instructions issued by the higher authorities and the actual conditions of the units concerned. Due to military training, people's militiamen will be absent from work. The problem of their compensation should be properly settled so that training and educational programs for people's militia will be carried out. They should do a good job in managing the weapons and facilities of people's militia and expeditiously solve and overcome some difficulties arising in this respect so that weapons and facilities will be securely managed and are always in good conditions. They should truly carry out the work in heightening combat readiness and accomplishing the task of recruiting armymen and selecting pilots on schedule. Fourth, first political commissars should do a good job in the administration of the people's armed forces departments. In a local CCP committee of the same level, the people's armed forces department is a section in charge of military work, which is also an organ where the first political commissar works. One point should be made clear that as an administrative leader the first political commissar is also a leader of the armed forces department just like the director and other political commissars. He should carry out his leading work boldly and should never regard himself as a guest. According to organic rules, just like other members of the CCP committee of the people's armed forces department, the first political commissar enjoys equal rights and should also perform the same duties. He should resolutely implement the decisions collectively made by the party committee. As far as his work is concerned, the first political commissar should be responsible for all the work of armed forces department. He should personally take part in main work and preside over important meetings. He should expeditiously relay the resolutions, instructions and work arrangements made by the county party committee to the armed forces department so that the department knows the intentions of the county's party committee and arranges its work according to the unified plan of the county party committee. He should expeditiously submit report to the county party committee on the main problems of the work of people's militia and the armed forces department so that the county party committee can study the problems and make appropriate decisions. He should pay attention to coordinating the relationships between the armed forces department and other departments, so that they will actively work in coordination and closely cooperate with each other to promote unity between the army and government on the one hand and between the army and people on the other. He should also pay attention to improving the work of the office of armed forces department, expeditiously solve practical difficulties and show concern for the well-being of cadres.

These are the four main work tasks which the first political commissars should constantly consider and pay attention to. Of course, it does not mean that they should do all this work at one swoop. They should make overall plans and take all factors into consideration, strengthen leadership and actively support armed forces departments, doing their work in such a manner so that greater emphasis is put on the work of the people's militia.

3. We should know how to carry out our work. According to personal experiences of some comrades, to be a good first political commissar, one should not only know the purposes of his work and be clear about what he should do, but also know how to carry out his work. Only then can he truly give full play to his role and do a solid job. First, a first political commissar should guide the "squad" of the county CCP committee to grasp the work of armed forces together. We say that the party should command armed forces. This means that the CCP committee and the whole party should grasp armed forces. This work is not done by the first party secretary and the concurrent first political commissar alone. Of course, the first party secretary who is concurrently the first political commissar should take command, take the lead and assume especially important responsibility for the party's leadership over the armed forces. It is important that he should personally attend to and grasp the work. But his most important task is to organize, propagate and guide his "squad" to grasp the work together. This is demanded by the principle of the party's leadership over armed forces and a basic work method which the first political commissar should constantly pay attention to. Practice has proved that only by relying on the wisdom and strength of the collective can we exercise powerful leadership over the work of the people's militia. In this respect, some comrades have accumulated very good experiences through practical work. They should conscientiously sum up and carry forward these experiences. Second, various departments should be encouraged to closely coordinate and cooperate in their work. The broad masses of people's militiamen are fighting and living on various fronts and quarters. When the armed forces department, party committee and various government departments carry out their work, they should keep them in mind. The peculiarity of the work of people's militia has shown that it is difficult to carry out the work well by simply relying on the people's armed forces departments. Only by relying on the help and substantial support from the organizing and propaganda departments, can the whole party truly grasp armed forces and carry out the work of people's militia well. Many units have achieved good experiences of organizing various departments to grasp the work of people's militia. These experiences mainly include: various departments and armed forces departments should work together to grasp the work of training full-time cadres who are responsible for the work of armed forces. They should exert joint efforts to test, train, select and assign these cadres. Propaganda and armed forces departments should work out education plans to grasp well the political education work for people's militia. Trade union and youth and women's organizations as well as armed forces departments should closely coordinate their work to do the work of people's militia well in various quarters. Practice has proved that such a good method is of guiding significance in general and should be applied in our various practical work in the future. Third, first political commissars should study the new situation and solve new problems. After the implementation of a series of the party's economic policies, they will encounter many new problems in the work of the people's militia which are awaiting solution. It will not do to rely on the old methods to solve these problems. Only by adopting new methods which conform with the new situation, can they promote the constant development of the work of the people's militia work. This requires that cadres in charge of people's armed forces departments at all levels and the first political commissars in particular unceasingly improve their work methods, go deep into the reality of life and carry out investigations. When instituting investigations, the first political commissars may adopt various forms. They may select the topics and let the armed forces departments organize other cadres to carry out the investigations. Some problems can be investigated in conjunction with setting a better understanding of the central tasks. With regard to some problems which involve policies and affect the overall situation, they should personally institute investigations on special subjects. Only thus, will they have a say and gain the initiative in leading the work of people's militia and do a solid job in strengthening the people's militia.

GAO KETING PRESIDES AT SHANDONG CPPCC OPENING

SK220739 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee opened 21 December at the (Shanzhongquan) auditorium. The session will focus on the central issue of economic construction, mobilize the people of all nationalities and all walks of life to hold high the banner of patriotism and inspire their revolutionary enthusiasm to contribute to the four modernizations, defend world peace and accomplish the grand cause of the unification of the motherland.

Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting passed the agenda of the session and adopted a namelist of the motions examination committee. Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, relayed the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. Vice Chairman Li Sijing delivered a work report of the standing committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee.

Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, and Zhao Lin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee attended the opening ceremony. Also attending were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Wang Zhe, Yi Xiu, Li Lin, Xu Meisheng, Tian Haishan, Bai Yanbo, Wang Liang, Fan Yusui and Fang Zhongxi. The session conducted panel discussions on Vice Chairman Li Sijing's work report.

BRIEFS

EAST CHINA RAILWAY -- Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- Tracklaying was completed 4 December on a 551-kilometer railway from Wuhu of Anhui Province to Guixi of Jiangxi Province, the Ministry of Railways announced. The Anhui-Jiangxi Railway, part of which is already open, links four trunk lines in east and southeast China -- the Anhui-Wuhu, Tongling-Huainan, Zhejiang-Jiangxi and Yingtian-Xiamen lines. It skirts the Huangshan mountain area of Anhui, a famous scenic spot, stopping 50 kilometers away at Yansi railway station. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 8 Dec 81 OW]

JIANGXI MEDIATION WORK -- The Jiangxi provincial justice department called a meeting in Nanchang 17-21 November to commend advanced collectives and individuals in the people's mediation work. Responsible persons of provincial, prefectural and municipal departments concerned attended the meeting together with some 300 mediators from various sectors throughout the province. Reviewing the progress in the people's mediation work, the meeting pointed out that some 2,300 mediation committees staffed with 294,400 mediators have been set up throughout the province. In the first 6 months of this year alone, they settled 183,000 cases. Liu Zhonghou, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Xie Xianghuang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and Liu Bin, president of the provincial higher people's court, spoke at the meeting, praising the mediators' work and encouraging them to do a still better job. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 81 OW]

SHANDONG RADAR INSTALLATION -- A navigational radar device -- the first of its kind ever produced in Shandong Province -- was recently installed and put into operation in Qingdao port, Shandong Province. The radar device was designed by the Shanghai shipping transportation institute under the Ministry of Communications and proved to be up to standards by departments concerned and experts organized by the Ministry of Communications and the State Scientific and Technical Commission 10 December in Qingdao port. The radar device is designed to guide ships in foggy weather, prevent accidents and raise the efficiency of transportation. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Dec 81 SK]

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES SETTLE IN YUNNAN PROVINCE

OW182236 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1439 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Kunming, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- One hundred sixty-three Indochinese refugees who voluntarily applied to come to China to live with their relatives and settle in the country arrived in Kunming from Bangkok, Thailand, via a special CAAC [Civil Aviation Administration of China] plane on 14 December. After their arrival in Kunming, the departments concerned in Yunnan Province issued them cotton-padded clothes, sweatshirts and pants as well as other daily necessities. Within the next few days, this group of refugees will go to the farms where their relatives live and settle there.

CYL MEETING OPENS 18 DEC IN KUNMING

HK200331 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Summary] The third CYL representative meeting of the Kunming PLA units opened in Kunming on 18 December. The tasks of the meeting are, guided by the resolution, to review and sum up CYL work in the Kunming PLA units since the 2d representative meeting, and especially since the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and the shock role of CYL members and young people in various tasks, commend progressive collectives and individuals, and mobilize CYL members and young people to unite, follow the party, and make new contributions in the struggle to build spiritual civilization and defend the motherland and the modernization drive.

Some 1,000 representatives are attending the meeting. Also present at the opening were leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units Zhang Zhixiu, Zhang Haitang and Liu Yantian. Responsible comrades of the Yunnan and Guizhou provincial and Kunming municipal CLY committees also attended. Kunming PLA units First Political Commissar Liu Zhijian sent a cable of greetings from Beijing.

(Wang Chuanan), deputy director of the political department of the Kunming PLA units, delivered a work report entitled "Unite, Follow the Party, and Strive To Defend the Motherland and Build Socialist Spiritual Civilization."

KUNMING COURT SENTENCES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

HK200344 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Summary] The Kunming Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a sentencing rally on 18 December to publicly pronounce sentence on a number of counterrevolutionaries and criminals. The murderer (Zhang Guisheng) was sentenced to death and to be executed after check and approval. Three counterrevolutionaries, nine persons guilty of manslaughter, three swindlers and one thief were sentenced to jail terms.

After the rally, court President (Hong Ying) told reporters: "Since tidying up social order last year, the public security and political and legal departments in Kunming municipality have closely cooperated and resolutely and seriously implemented the principle of severe and swift punishment for criminals in accordance with law. They have dealt frequent and concentrated blows at criminal elements who seriously endangered social order, and have scored notable success. There has been a turn for the better in the city's public order situation, and social order is stable. However, crimes of all kinds are still happening all the time. Certain sinister trends that endanger social order are constantly appearing. Although there are not many counterrevolutionaries now, there are still some. These criminals seriously endanger the security of the state and people. The political and legal and public security departments must continue to cooperate closely, resolutely implement the principle of punishing criminals severely and swiftly according to law, and deal stern blows at counterrevolutionaries and criminal elements who seriously endanger social order, to ensure the smooth progress of economic readjustment and the modernization drive."

BEIJING RIBAO URGES WAGING TWO-FRONT STRUGGLE

HK211453 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Wu Jiang [0702 3068], with editorial note: "It Is Necessary To Wage Two-Front Struggle, and At the Same Time Oppose Two Kinds of One-Sidedness"]

[Text] Editor's note: Comrade Wu Jiang, subdean of studies of the CCP Central Party School recently presented a thesis entitled "On Certain Problems Concerning the Study of Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking" to the national conference on Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking. In the last part of the thesis he asserted that the comprehensiveness of dialectics must be safeguarded, the one-sidedness of metaphysics must be avoided and the two-front struggle must be upheld in the current campaign of opposition to the ideological line of subjectivism. The following is the excerpts of the part: [end editor's note]

Today in promoting the study of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophical works, we are aiming at nothing but conscientiously understanding and summing up historical experiences and our own experiences; and hence firmly setting up the Marxist line for ideological understanding and the practical and realistic line in our mind, and removing the subjective line.

The Yanan rectification in the early 1940's, which opposed subjectivism, was an important period of emancipating the mind and changing world outlook for the Chinese Communists (at least for quite a great portion of leading cadres). And now, a good 40 years after in the 1980's, we Chinese Communists are actually facing another similar situation.

We should not forget that subjectivist thinking did extensively spread throughout the party over a period of time. With the aid of the prevalence of the personality cult, such thinking controlled the minds of quite a lot of people, who not only felt amenable to it but gradually became accustomed to it. In order to sweep away subjectivism from our minds, we still need to study conscientiously and continue to practice self-examination for every task.

Among our cadres, to oppose subjectivism means in most cases to oppose various forms of subjective one-sidedness emerging in works. However, in light of our many years' experience, we must pay attention to one point in doing so. Namely, we must prevent the case of opposing one kind of one-sidedness at the cost of falling into another, and criticizing an extreme by upgrading another. Over many years, our correct ideological lines and ways of thinking have been seriously abolished. Some people's brains have been changed in varying degrees into a metaphysical realm in which they leap to an extreme today and to another tomorrow -- they always "alternate between two mutually incompatible absolutes in their thinking;" they either ignore the principle of material interest or haggle over every ounce, considering everything in terms of money; they either interfere in everything and exaggerate even a tiny mistake, or give up their leading role and turn a blind eye to bourgeois liberalization; they either wage struggles against everything and magnify the struggles, or keep on good terms with all people, give up necessary struggles or even surrender the principle of criticism and self-criticism; they either let politics overwhelm everything, or throw the party's ideological and political work away; they either promote unrealistic "high targets" or do not strive for goals and speeds which can be fulfilled through effort; they either insist on subjective idealism or keep to mechanical and vulgar materialism, negating the principle of giving priority to ideology, ignoring the importance of political work as the lifeline of economic and all other work, and giving up the heroic spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and so forth.

Onesidedness always emerges again whenever the other is to be corrected, because it is the subjectivity and comprehensiveness of dialectics that we lack. Attention must be paid to this. The reason is, we made mistakes of subjectivism in the past and in many cases exaggerated certain truths and went too far in handling things; and now, while we are setting to rights things which have been thrown into disorder, correcting the parts which have been overdone and exaggerated in the past and bringing them back on the right track, we are not aiming at negating the truth itself. It is really stupid to throw the baby out with the bath water. For example, we made mistakes in broadening the scope of the struggle against rightists; definitely this mistake must be corrected, but the struggle against rightists should not be wholly negated. The way is similar in dealing with the functions of the superstructure and the relations of production. We must correct those practices by which we have exaggerated and overdone things, but not completely negate their counteraction on the economic basis. For example, in no case can we negate the leadership of the party, the directive role of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and overlook the task of building socialist spiritual civilization, and all these fall into the category of the superstructure. By and large, there are two ways to oppose subjectivism: the first one is to oppose in an all-out way with the aid of dialectics, the second is to oppose in a one-sided way with the aid of metaphysics, and the latter one itself is actually another form of subjectivism. In order to avoid these subjective practices, we must wage a two-front struggle, namely, a struggle which simultaneously opposes two tendencies, and two one-sidednesses. However, now some people always have a strong aversion to the formulation of the "two-front struggle," and disagree with the waging of two-front struggle. In fact, we can by no means give up the two-front struggle. This has already been pointed out by the CCP Central Committee at the recently convened forum on the problems concerning the ideological front.

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS GRAIN PROCUREMENT CONFERENCE

SK170321 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The regional CCP committee and the people's government held a telephone conference of various leagues and municipalities on the evening of 15 December, urging all localities to make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood in the rural and pastoral areas. Responsible persons of the regional party and government organs, including Kong Fei, Yun Shiyong, and Shi Guanghua, party and government leaders of Hohhot municipality as well as responsible comrades of regional departments, bureaus and offices concerned, attended the conference. Comrade Yun Shiyong presided over the conference and Comrade Kong Fei delivered an important speech.

Comrade Kong Fei said this year our region's grain and oil-bearing crop procurement situation has been very good. As of 14 December, the region as a whole had stored over 1.63 billion jin of grain, overfulfilling the state procurement plan by 2.7 percent. Eight leagues and municipalities, including Kirem, Bayannur, Ju Ud and Xingan leagues and Hohhot and Baotou municipalities, all overfulfilled their grain procurement tasks. Over 552.24 million jin of oil-bearing crops were stored, an increase of 11 percent above the regional procurement plan. Procurement of soybeans and corn millet needed by the state was also overfulfilled. Nevertheless, the progress of the regional grain storage work is not balanced. It falls far short of the state's demands. Hence, all localities must continue to grasp grain and oil-bearing crop procurement work and do a good job in this regard.

After investigations and verification by communes concerned, impoverished commune households who have difficulties in fulfilling the grain procurement tasks because of a crop failure owing to natural disasters are allowed to reduce their grain procurement quotas or to be excused from handing over grain to the state. Moreover, all localities must make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the people in the rural and pastoral areas, especially commune households which have difficulties in daily life because of a crop failure, families of servicemen and martyrs, five-guarantees households and impoverished households.

HEILONGJIANG OFFICIALS URGE MARXIST THEORY STUDY

SK220730 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] At the third stage rotational training class on economic theory for party members and cadres at organs directly under the provincial authorities, Comrade Li Lian, second secretary, and Comrade Chen Jianfei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered speeches on the morning of 16 December on ways to enhance cadres' understanding of Marxist theory.

Comrade Li Lian pointed out that the cadres' study of theories is necessary to achieve the four socialist modernizations and to foster large numbers of talented people, and that CCP committees of organs under the provincial CCP committee sponsoring of short-term training classes is a specific method to fill the cadre contingent with people who are in the prime of life, have a wide range of knowledge and professional skills and do things in a revolutionary way. Cadres should first increase their awareness of the revolution. The study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a basic task for cadres. If they deviate from the thought, they will commit mistakes.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Jianfei said: to train cadres in rotation by stages and in groups is a specific way to improve the cadre contingent; this must be carried out resolutely. He urged the cadres to play a leading role, be a mainstay and be assistants in the course of study to promote the practice of study among various organs.

QIANG XIAOCHU INSPECTS JILIN RURAL AREAS

SK180357 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, Comrades Qiang Xiaochu and Zhang Gensheng recently went deep into rural areas to get a feeling for the rural situation. During their tours they pointed out: Leading cadres should fully understand the new situation and make efforts to follow the situation so as to actively strive for achieving greater progress in agricultural production next year.

From 29 November to 9 December, Comrades Qiang Xiaochu and Zhang Gensheng conducted a work inspection in Lishu, Huaide, Yushu and Dehui Counties and heard briefings given by the four counties and by the Nongan County CCP Committee. They also held discussions with cadres at commune and brigade levels. Following their inspection tours, Comrades Qiang Xiaochu and Zhang Gensheng noted that agriculture is actually taking the lead in rural production and is on the upswing. The current situation in agricultural production is excellent. However, agricultural development is not finished and the latent power of agricultural production is very great. The current problem rests with leaders at all levels who know neither how to fully understand the situation, conform to the situation nor to emancipate their minds, enhance their enthusiasm nor how to act boldly to make active contributions to achieving greater progress in agricultural production.

During their inspection tours, Comrades Qiang Xiaochu and Zhang Gensheng particularly concentrated their efforts on summing up the work experience gained by Lishu County and acknowledged the work achievements it scored this year. They also praised the Huaide County CCP Committee, which frequently used the experience of Lishu County to discover where it lagged behind. They urged Dehui and Nongan Counties to strive to score greater achievements. During their inspection tours in these counties, Comrades Qiang Xiaochu and Zhang Gensheng put forward the following major tasks for doing a good job in grasping agricultural production next year:

1. The core task in current rural work is to perfect and successfully readjust various responsibility systems for agricultural production; this is an important guarantee for increasing output next year.

2. Continuous efforts should be made to readjust the agricultural economic structure and the proportions of cultivation among various crops so as to develop agriculture, forestry, livestock, side occupations and fishery in an all-round way. It is necessary to develop a diversified economy at a greater pace. We should exert great efforts, as we did in grasping grain production, to grasp a diversified economy.

3. It is necessary to vigorously grasp effective production measures and scientific farming.

4. It is necessary to improve leadership work methods and style to vigorously promote the implementation of production measures.

5. It is necessary to earnestly study and implement the spirit of the speech given by Comrade Hu Yaobang on the situation of the three northeast provinces and the spirit of the national conferences on agriculture and politics and law.

FUXIN MAYOR DRAWS PRAISE FROM HU YAOBANG

OW211236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 21 Dec 81

["News Feature: Fuxin Mayor is a Doer, Not a Talker" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Shenyang, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Lin Sheng, 50, who last August was elected mayor of Fuxin, a coal and electricity city in Liaoning Province, has taken his job seriously and shown more concern for improvement of city facilities than all his predecessors. Fuxin, with a population of 700,000, has an annual output of 10 million tons of coal and 4,500 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. But it used to be infamous for heavy pollution and inadequate public utilities.

Lin Sheng, who has the reputation of doing things rather than talking about them, began his investigative work by taking the bus to and from work every day instead of riding in his government-supplied car. This gave him firsthand information on overcrowding and routing. He proposed an increase in the number of buses on the round-the-city route and the building of one more bridge across the Xihe River that divides the city. These measures have vastly improved the transportation system. The municipal government then decided to launch a campaign to clean up the city's dirty streets. Following the mayor's example, other municipal leaders each helped organize the cleaning and beautifying of one street.

The mayor has attracted the attention of Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. During an inspection tour of the city last October, Hu Yaobang said Lin Sheng's methods of using local resources to improve Fuxin should be China's "basic policy for urban development."

"Don't talk big, but do concrete things for the benefit of the people" -- this is what the Chinese central authorities now demand of leading officials at all levels. The municipal government of Fuxin under Lin Sheng has done 14 more "good things" for the people than any preceding government for the same length of time. They include a heat supplying center servicing buildings that house 160 work units and 50,000 residents. The center, which was started in September and put into operation in mid-November, uses hot water recycled from a thermal power plant to take the place of 135 individual boilers formerly used to heat these buildings. This changeover is expected to save 50,000 tons of coal every winter. As in the cleaning campaign, local people helped in the construction of the heat supplying center in response to the mayor's call. More than 100,000 workers, army men and housewives did voluntary labor to make the project a success. Again Mayor Lin Sheng took on the toughest job. On several occasions during the building of the heat center, he was said to have hardly a wink of sleep for days in a row.

SHAANXI CIRCULAR ON STUDYING ZHAO ZIYANG REPORT

HK190309 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 17 December demanding that party committees at all levels organize the cadres and masses to seriously study Comrade Zhao Ziyang's government work report delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. The circular said the government work report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang at this session is an all-round summation of China's experiences in economic construction in the 32 years since the founding of the state, and especially in the past 3 years. It is a programmatic document for our current economic construction, and good teaching material for current study and research in economic theory in China. Party committees at all levels must make arrangements as quickly as possible and launch the masses to study and conduct extensive propaganda.

The circular pointed out that in conducting study and propaganda, it is necessary to guide the cadres and masses to further sum up the excellent situation in China's economic construction and to clearly understand that the guiding ideology of carrying out further readjustment in 1981 has been correct and has yielded outstanding results. They must clearly understand that the central ideology in the 10 principles for economic construction is to do everything possible to improve economic effect in production, construction, circulation and so on. They must clearly understand that so long as we brace our revolutionary spirit, resolutely carry out the Central Committee's line, principles and policies, and do our work in a sound way, we will certainly be able to [words indistinct] and build a high degree of material and spiritual civilization.

The circular said in conclusion this study should be linked with the study of the Resolution on a Number of Questions in the History of the Party, especially part eight, "unite to build a powerful modern socialist stage," and with study of economic theory. The study should be completed in the first half of next year.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI RAILWAY TRAFFIC RESUMPTION -- Through rush-repairs, the railway section between Tianshui and Baoji stations along the Longhai railway line, which has been suspended for 12 days due to a landslide restored its transport operations at 0910 on 12 December. From now on, all passenger trains along the line will resume their normal operations. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 81 SK]

QINGHAI BONUS CIRCULAR -- The Qinghai provincial people's government recently issued an emergency circular calling on governments at all levels, departments, enterprises and units to refrain from granting bonuses arbitrarily. Units which have enacted the bonus system cannot draw on production capital for individual bonuses. Those which have failed to fulfill their production plans or have had deficits should commensurately reduce their bonus budgets or cancel their bonus releases for the time being. Units which have earned excess profits and attempt to grant a larger bonus should report to higher authorities for approval. Banks at all levels are authorized to supervise these bonus release activities and to refuse to release cash for bonuses which are found to be counter to regulations. The circular urges all localities and units to conduct investigations and studies on the fulfillment of their production plans and their bonus release situation. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Dec 81 SK]

SHAANXI NOVEMBER COAL PRODUCTION -- The workers of the Shaanxi coal mining front were enthusiastic in overfulfilling the production quota of coal. Since fulfilling the production quota for October, coal miners all over the province overfulfilled the November production quota for coal by 25,000 tons. Compared with the same period last year, the output has increased by 16.69 percent. Since the beginning of November, leaders of coal mining bureau have gone down to the first line of production and strengthened ideological and political work. By so doing, the peasants' enthusiasm has been greatly enhanced. The Tongshan coal mine fulfilled 104.1 percent of its quota for November, which was 13.19 percent over that for November 1980. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Dec 81 HK]

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